WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 253 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1921.		
24th Dec.	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921. About		
17th December	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th ,,	NUDDEA	7,928
6th February	MADURA	8,600
20th ,,	DOMALA	—
17th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
2nd ,,	MANDALA	8,246
3rd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th ,,	MANORA	7,888

* Do not carry passengers

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

1922.		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
27th January	NALDERA	
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA
31st Dec. 1921. s.s. "Khyber" Tonnage 9014.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	
30th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct Embarkat 1 30.
28th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting
28th ,,	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
29th ,,	BANDRA	Karachi & P. G.
28th ,,	VERSOVA	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Neol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	29th Dec.
Indo Maru	S Kamstaka	17th Dec,	31st Dec
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	28th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th ,,	21st ,,
Tamba Maru	D Acshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,998,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
138,940 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid 1,72,68,250
Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921 3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921 5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jaipaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Beawada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangange
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	
Delhi	Simla
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostoek

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 3,44,74,696
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,81,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE at 3, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE. Malcolm Belanger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co, and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Belanger
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General, for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

...UATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS. Apply with testimonials to Dr. RANADAY, 469, Thakurdward, Bombay. No. 11.
A R2324

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST. Handsome salary to capable person. Apply to Box No. 7554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2355

EXPERIENCED LINO TYPE OPERATORS wanted. Apply MANAGER, The "HINDU" Office, P. Box 316, Madras.
A C11689

WANTED.—A PIANIST for Cinema in Karachi. Must be capable to conduct Band. Apply to Box No. 7553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2354

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS for an insurance office. Experience of Fire and Marine business essential. Apply to Box No. 7534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2308

WANTED by first class Hamburg Export firm good REPRESENTATIVES at Bombay and Colombo. Apply stating references to Box No. 7537, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2321

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN as TRAVELLING AGENT to represent a firm dealing in Mill and Gin sundries. Security essential. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7542 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2335

WANTED—A respectable INDIAN MANAGER for Cinema in Karachi. One with full experience of Cinema Management need apply to Box No. 7552, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2352

WANTED—One responsible CLERK, well up in English and Gujrati accounts who can furnish cash security of Rs. 1,000 for a tailoring business. Apply in own hand writing salary expected to Box No. 754 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2353

WANTED—A SUPERVISER for District Local Board, Kolaba. Pay of the post is Rs. 150-10-200 p.m. with travelling allowance. Those who have passed L. C. E. or B. E. and who know Marathi well should only apply. (Sd.) G. M. KAMAT, President, District Local Board, Kolaba, Alibag, 22nd December, 1921.
A R11722

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, speed essential 6000 per hour. Piece work annas 4 pies 6 for 1000 ems. Good copy. Splendid opportunity. Madrasees preferred. Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "The Madras Mail," Madras.
A R11724

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—First Class SHORTHAND WRITER for Indian Fiscal Commission with experience of reporting required to take down verbatim evidence. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem, plus allowance of Rs. 3 per diem except for days actually travelling. Usual 2nd class travelling allowance by rail. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY, Indian Fiscal Commission, Camp, or by telegram to Fiscom, Cawnpore, up to 21st December and then Fiscom, Delhi.
A C11674

WANTED—Relieving GENERAL CLERKS between 20 and 30 years of age, knowing both Goods and Coaching duties. Only those possessing previous railway experience need apply with Original certificates personally before the DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249 Hornby Road, Bombay, at 10 o'clock on any Tuesday or Friday upto 31st January, 1922, starting salary Rs. 60 p.m. after one month. Probation if necessary.
A R11694

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who is experienced in Drawing the plans of buildings and preparing estimate. A man experienced in construction also will be preferred. The applicants should send their applications with testimonials (which shall not be returned) before 5th of January, 1921. The pay of the post will be Rs. 60 to 70 according to the qualifications plus allowance of 20 per cent on the pay. Apply to the MANAGER the Rais Narsinggirji Mfg. Company, Limited, Sholapur.
A F11732

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebeck Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishapada Road Khadack or on the premises.
C R2348

TO LET—Portion of an office room in Medows Street, Cheap rent Room may be partitioned off. Apply Box No. 7556 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 11734

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Nanjee's Buildings south of Elphinstone Circle. Ground floor one moderate office room, marble paved. Third-floor one large room and three smaller rooms. For Rent, etc. apply to Box No. 7543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2339

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower, Parel. Godown is situated at a 4 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11185

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at reasonable rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1924 A

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10697

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—MOTOR LORRIES 4/5 tons and capable of taking a trailer. Price Rs. 13,000 nett Bombay. For particulars apply to T. G. KHATTAU, Oriental Buildings.
J A C11708

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Owner going home—1921 INDIAN POWER PLUS SCOUT, complete with new English coach built sidecar. The whole newly coachpainted and varnished Indian Red. Very sparingly used and in perfect mechanical condition. Complete with two brand new spare tyres and tubes, Lucas lamps, two horns and full kit of tools. Very fast and economical, running 60 miles per gallon. Price Rs. 2,000 or near offer. Open to any trial or expert examination on application to CAPTAIN VERNEY, Government House, Bombay.
J A R11726

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—20000 WARPING BOBBINS DIA: of flange 3¼", Lift 5" and Barrel 1 1/8" in good condition and very little used. Apply to Box No. 7533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R11670

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—New or second-hand PLAIN LOOMS reedspace 86 inches or more write giving particulars to MATHRADAS GOCULDAS AND CO., Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
K C11714

NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D Stewart Pressing plant 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 180 lbs., 30ft. by 7½ft. by 160lbs, 30' ft. by 7' ft. by 160 lbs., 20 ft. by 6 ft. by 130 lbs. boilers, 11" and 19" x 20" compound engines, donker pumps, scales, hydraulic tubes, Electrical goods (Motors Generators) DREWER CHOWNA, Church Street.
K R2320

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 12ft. headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2261

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation as per the past twenty years for Commerce Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Gt. Western Hotel Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2338

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Three POWER OF ATTORNEY on Monday, 19th December, near Treacher Co., Esplanade Road Finder kindly return to M. NIHALUDDIN KHAN, 29, British Hotel Lane, Fort.
PB R2337

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A small CONSIGNMENT of English Electrical Goods. Apply to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.
T R2306

X'MAS PRESENTS—Pure Himalavan white honey, 2 lb. tins Rs. 2-12-0 10 lb. baskets of thin skinned walunts Rs. 4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chawtra.
T R2296

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 4 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C C10886

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registerer Office, Great Western Buildings, 3, Appolo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 27th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1921.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1922, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December, 1921, to 27th December, 1921, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 14th December, 1921.
C11603

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN for the information of all concerned that our Mr. R. H. Gahagan has retired from our firm of Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Agents to Geo. Gahagan and Co., Ltd., from 1st day of January, 1921.

S. GAHAGAN & CO.
C11727

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st instant and 2nd proximo those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instrumeats Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1921.
C11729

NOTICE.

KHARO CHANIHO (carbonate of Soda), Joowar, Bajri and sesamem of this State will be sold by Public Auction in the office of the undersigned at 10 a.m. on the 15th January, 1922. Persons desiring to purchase any of the above commodities can do so by bidding at the auction.

(Sd.) M. K. SHAIKH,
Wazir Khaipur State.
C C11733

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND AT STATIONS.

TENDERS for the above for one year from 1st February, 1922, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at 12 o'clock noon the 16th January, 1922. An earnest money of Rs. 25 should accompany each tender.

For terms and conditions of the contract apply to STOREKEEPER, B. S. Railway Bhavnagar Para.
11731

DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIES OF PUNJAB

WANTED

AN ASSITANT BOILER INSPECTOR to the Government Punjab on Rs. 300—20 500—25 650.

Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineers Certificate under the Boilers Act. Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for a years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned not later than 31st Janury, 1922 to.

The DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab,
Lahore.
C11728

THE INDIAN TOYS & GLASS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to sanction the following resolution passed by the Board of Directors.

"That the appointment of Messrs. Vijaysen and Co. on terms to be settled hereafter as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company made by the Board of Directors in place of Messrs. Kanji Khetsey and Co. who have resigned their Office by their letter dated the 10th November, 1921 be, and the same is hereby approved."

That the above Resolution if passed will be submitted for confirmation at the subsequent Extraordinary General meeting of the Shareholders which will be held on Thursday the 19th January, 1922, at the same place at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board of Director,
VIJAYSEN & CO.,
Agents.
100, Cawasji Patel St. Fort, Bombay.
C C11721

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary posts of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances till 31st March, 1922, with a possibility of extension.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineers' Certificate of Competency have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures.

Salary offered Rs. 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances.

The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the New Custom House till the 7th January, 1922.

Office of the Director of Industries,
Steam Boiler Department,
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
Bombay, 20th December 1921.
C11700

TENDERS.

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the A.D.S. & T., Bombay District, Bombay Castle Behind the Town Hall, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 25-1-22 for the supply of Motor Lorries on hire. Forms of tender containing schedules may be obtained from the above Officer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance.
TA C11716

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the joint and several Power of Attorney which Keshav Rupa, Madhavji Goku], Bhavan Pitamber and Bhima Vishram have got executed by our client Luxmichand Vastabhai has been revoked. All persons dealing with them or some or one of them will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1921.
MUNSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Attorney's for Luxmichand Vastabhai.
C11723

AUCTION SALE.

MHSSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 103 BALES WARDHA COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

103 Bales Wardha Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated and Bonded Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

1 Bale cotton dyed black gauge, 36 bags rice, 1 case essence Synthelique fleurs de Jasmin, other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COTTON DYEING OF THE PLANET MILLS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharmraj Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Punjabi Dharmchand Panalal and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Khushiram Gordhandas:—

10 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing No. 165 of the Planet Mills.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR, AND KIKA STREET.

By order of and under instructions from Mr. Tyebally Ebrahim the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction at the premises in three separate lots on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 16th and 17th days of January 1922 respectively, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and as the risk as to lot I of the mortgagor Kalianji Parshotam and as to lot II on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mancorebai wife of the said Kalianji Parshotam pursuant to the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 18th day of December 1920 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. The property described in lot No. II will be sold subject to the right of residence of Gomtibai widow of Jivandas Gouldas in one divankhana and the kitchen adjoining thereto.

DISCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
LOT NO. I.

To be sold on account and as the risk of the mortgagor Kalinji Parshotam on 16th day of January, 1922.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing new Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows; that is to say on the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas on the West by the sea-shore on the North by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas trustees for Bhansali Mahajan and on the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and lying at Walkeswar Banganga Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 439 square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 bearing New Survey No. 7261 and which premises are situated at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which is bounded as follows; that is to say on the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas on the North by Public Road leading to the sea-shore on the West by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property described above and on the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vashudeo Chhatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.

LOT NO. II.

Sale will take place on Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m.

Kika Street Property.

To be sold on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mancorebai wife of Kalianji Parshotam but subject to the right of residence of Gomtibai as aforesaid.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 119 1/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 209 New No. 7523 Old Survey No. 2008 and New Survey No. 679 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57 and now under Street Nos. 297-299 and Ward C No. 3900 and bounded on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu on the North formerly by the property of Bhanji Damji and by the property of Gorji Amrith Khushal on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1921.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY,
who deals with claims,
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.
A. V KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE.

LALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HOTEL.

Telg Lodge, Tel. No. 2710

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,

LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandeeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tilantjap
Pedang	Walterverdon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the account interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed on.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK,
TWO SHOWS DAILY TWO SHOWS.
1st at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER MAIDAN
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
during Christmas week.
T. G. SHELLAR'S B. G. SATHE
Proprietor *Manager.*

The Alexandra Cinema

The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FOURTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Price
The Alexandra Cinema
Ballasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE EVENGING ARROW
FINAL WEEK—THREE EPISODES
Episod 13th. On Perilous Grounds
,, 14th. Shifting Sands
,, 15th. The toll of the Desea
NEXT WEEK
GERALDINE FARRAR
The Star Glorious
IN
THE RIDDLE WOMAN
An amazing drama of the elusive vagaries of a woman heart A sensational disclosure of how each of three women acted under the spell of a love profiteer's passion
TIME
Daily 7' 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA.

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
CHANDRAHASA
BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
CHANDRAHASA
A filmatised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own meshes.
CHANDRAHASA
See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi
CHANDRAHASA
A perfect photographic jewel.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

"WHAT WOMAN WILL DO?"

AN EDWARD JOSE

Production

With

ANNA Q. NILSSON

THE EXCELSIOR.

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-night: Tues. 27th Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

A Comedy in 3 acts by A. E. thomas, from St. James' Theatre. For the first time in Bombay.

"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN"

Plan at the Theatre to-day after 10-30 a.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT OF THE CALCUTTA RACES

KING EMPEROR'S CUP RACE

Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram's

"NOT MUCH"

winning by one length from the veteran Roubaix.

Scenes in the Paddock; Start; The Race; The Winning Horse; &c., &c.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.

An Extraordinary Attraction

During the Festive Season

To-day Tuesday Dec. 27th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Away from the beaten track—Different from ather Features

A MODERN LORELEI OR THE STORM MAIDEN.

THE EMPRESS.

Daily change of Film Masterpieces

An Extraordinary Attraction

During the Festive Season.

To-day Tuesday Dec. 27th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Tuesday Dec. 27th at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

The most thrilling Drama of the period.

A First National Special Attraction

"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"

Featuring The Brilliant Swimming Star Nell Shipman. Hundreds of wild animals play a unique part in the story.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and during this Merry Christmas Week, a specially selected programme

"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES!"

6 Parts—6000 feet.

Featuring the popular Star

HOUSE PETERS

A High class Smart Society Drama of the American Ten. The Cast includes the Screen Favourites Eva Novak and Mary alden.

This Drama is supplied by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week, the Third Week's instalment of

FURTHER 3 EPISODES—6 PARTS

of the Warner Bros! Serial

"The Tiger Band"

Featuring the dare devil Star

HELEN HOLMES

The plot now thickens—and gang now resort to violent insures but Helen and Dr. Stone are more than a match for them.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

(S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 22nd Dec. 1921.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	11 27
Sakel's	21 00

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	18 28
	March	18 13
	May	17 70
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	17 43
	May	17 20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Dec 1921.

Months	To-days Price.
Jan.	10 69
[illegible]	10 83
[illegible]	—
[illegible]	10 78
April	—
May	10 70
June	—
July	10 53
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 10
Nov.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Dec. 1911.

Months	To-day's price.
December	10 85
January	10 85
February	10 82
March	10 81
April	10 74
May	10 72
June	10 63
July	10 58
August	10 45
September	10 29
Oct	10 13
November	10 04

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 22nd Dec 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 80
Jan.	19 80
February	19 95
March	20 15
April	20 30
May	20 40
June	20 45
July	20 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 22nd Dec. 1921.

A. S. Bengal, Good		7 25
" " Fully Good		7 75
" " Fine		8 25
No. 1 Oomras, Good		8 40
" " Fully Good		8 90
" " Fine		9 40
U. P. Broach, Good		9 30
" " Fully Good		9 80
" " Fine		10 30
U. P. Scinde, Good,		7 15
" " Fully Good		7 65
" " Fine		8 15

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 22nd Dec. 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	44,000
" Imports	23,000
" Stock	1003,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000
Water Twist	Not received
Printers cloths	Do.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 22nd Dec 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change.
Public Deposits	£ 14,100,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Other do	£ 124,200,000	Dec. £ 16,700,000
Govt. Securities	£ 50,800,000	Dec. £ 19,000,000
Other Securities	£ 85,200,000	Inc. £ 4,400,000
Notes & Gold	£ 20,200,000	Dec. £ 2,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 15 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 22nd Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 08
" " " Mar.	18 06
" " " May	17 66
" " " July	17 24
Spot Cotton at New York	18 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 32
Futures at New Orleans May	17 02
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8 5/ 6
Demand Bills	99 5/8
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	65 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 23rd Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York	Jan	18 46
	Mar.	18 35
	May	17 89
	July	17 45

Liverpool, 23rd Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 02
	Mar.	11 00
		94
	May	10 7L
	July	10

London, 23rd Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 7/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/18/1 Dull
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Dull.

MONEY MARKET

London, 22nd Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 3/4
Par Silver Spot	34 1/8
" " 2 months forw	34 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—India and continent sold. Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8

Discount Bank of England Rate 6 p/c, since 3rd ultc.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 22nd Dec. 1921

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent	40 1/2
Silver contiaent sold. Steady at the decline	35 1/8

METAL REPORT.

BAR SILVER	170 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Baled Bags Dec.-Jan.	17 1/4
" Tone sellers quiet and firm.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Dec. Sellers	27/6
" Months Jan.-April Value	27 3/8

New York, 22nd Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills	4 19 12

EXCHANGE.

London, 22nd Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	53 00
In Germany	750 00
In Italy	94 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 84
Christiania	26 73
Amsterdam	11 43
Switzerland	21 55

Liverpool, 22nd Dec. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 27
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	21 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 21st Dec. 1921

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb Sellers	50

Tone:—Steady.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/2
Hongkong	£ 97 1/2
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Feroszpore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers Quiet	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Firmer	£ 16 1/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 75 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 80 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 91 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	51 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11

Tone:—Firmer.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18 6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20

Tone:—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Sun	1st Jan	h. m. m 1 9 1 7a	ft. in. 28 7 25 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Sun	1st Jan	h. m m 7 12 6 49a	ft. in 18 10 16 11

At a meeting held by motor drivers in Jharia coal-field; a union was formed. The meeting passed resolutions, regarding the formation of a Union and condemned the highhandedness of the police, increase in wages to demanding metre system, etc. Office-bearers were then elected

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

The disturbed conditons in Northern India moved Eastwards causing a few light falls in North Bengal. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. A fresh disturbance is approaching Northwest frontier.

Forecast. Some extension in Kashmir and Upper Assam.

DAILY WEKTHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 26th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the north and southwest of the division humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The United Province.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri and night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Jaipur. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal except at Jacobabad where the former is considerably below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Deesa humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Amraoti humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Madras, Malabar and the south of the Bombay Deccan and fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.; The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to be dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th December 1921.

The disturbed conditions in northern India moved eastwards causing a few light falls of rain in north Bengal. Elsewhere weather has been dry. A fresh distubance is approaching the Northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF DEC. 1921

Station.	Temps. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0.31	9.93	+5.97
Do. (25th)	64.7	55.4	82		3.74	+2.43
Jask	77.6	63.0	81			
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67 6	46.3	92		1.36	+1.10
Rawalpindi	67 0	29.5	94		4.04	+3 02
Lahore	66.9	46.3	97		0.37	0
Hissar	68.1	40.5	86		0.23	+0.05
Ambala	67.6	48 7	85		1.04	+0.45
Dalhi	68.4	48.5	67		0	—0.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.7	44.1	68		0.07	—0.40
Mainpuri	75.2	46.2	71		0	—0.34
Jhansi	71.7	47.5	86		0.13	—0.38
Cawnpore	..	..	..		..	—0.00
Allahabad	75.6	46.4	82		0	—0.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	62.9	46 8	91		2 49	+2.27
Karachi	78.6	55.6	79		1.27	+1.13
Ajmer	72.2	45.2	76		0.07	—0.37
Jaipur	72 6	45 2	42		0.11	—0 21
Kotah	76.6	9.8	67		0	—0.36
Mount Abu	69.5	52..	53		0.02	—0.39
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.3	47.5	58		0	—0.13
Dwarka	78.8	60.0	73		0	—0 06
Veraval	86.6	62.7	46		0	—0.26
Rajkot	82.2	50.2	54		0	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para	85.4	55.0	49		0	—0.28
Surat	85.4	60.4	55		0	—0.16
Ahmedabad	85.2	59.0	53		0	—0.18
Deesa	84.6	58.3	62		0	—0.29
Neemuch	76.7	49.0	54		0	—0.61
Indore	81.1	50.1	63			
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	75.9	47.9	68		0	—0.77
Saugor	76..	51.	61		0	—0.92
Hoshangabad	80.2	56.6	63		0	—0.99
Khandwa	86.0	51.3	64		0	—0.81
Akola	87.2	58.7	51		0	—0.99
Amraoti	86.6	59.6	59		0	—0.99
Nagpur	84.9	56.8	59		0	—1 23
Chanda	85.8	58.4	67		0	—0.93
Raipur	82.2	56.9	62		0	—0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85 5	69.4	80		0	—0.50
Ratnagiri	83 3	67.1	39		0.39	—0.42
Marmugao	82.4	67.6	4		1.34	+0.3.
Karwar	90.9	68.9	79		1.09	—0.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	62.5	46		0	—0.75
Ahmednagar	88.8	62.5	37		0.01	—1.05
Poona	88.2	62.9	53		0.10	—0.54
Sholapur	86.8	66.2	55		6.25	+4.90
Bijapur	84.4	64.5	62		2.80	+1.72
Belgaum	81 9	64.5	53		6.08	+3 23
Aurangabad	85 5	64.5	36		0	—0 89
Nizamabad (Indur)	84 8	61 2	64		0.79	+0.11
Hyderabad	81.8	66.6	65		1.54	+0 58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89 9	67.0	60		1.21	—2 09
Calicut	85.5	64.5	70		4.58	—1.25
Cochin	88.0	68.9	98		8.07	—4.81
Colombo	87.7	71.6	90		5.57	—12 05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.5	64.2	75		3.25	—2.17
Bellary	86.5	59.2	67		3.69	+1.47
Cuddapah	87.1	59.9	78		2.49	—1.82
Madras	89.2	66.7	83		4.45	—14 23
Bangalore	89 1	63.6	83		4.28	+1.21
Coimbatore	88.5	60.8	68		4.27	—0.25
Tuticorin	89 4	69.2	80		1.85	—5.56
Negapatam	81.0	69 9	78		5.20	—21.21

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.925
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69 1
Dew Point	"	65 6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	84.5
Minimum do do	"	68.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	153

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, BARONET, M. L. A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distreas of thousands of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion,

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of camps.

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs,

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate

HELP

Do your DUTY to? your Starving Countrymen IN MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people-poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1 and As. 4 and sell them your to friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 15th December 1921,

G. K. DEVADHAR, Vice-President, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut and Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organization,) Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

WAGH'S PREMIER SCULPTURE STUDIO,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE THRI-MURTHI.

The Poona City Municipality has selected Mr. V. V. Wagh's bust of Loke. Tilak as the best of the models submitted in open competition, for a marble statue of Loke. Tilak to be erected in Poona.

Municipalities and public bodies desirous of ordering Marble and Bronze statues and busts of Loke. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai and Girish Chandra Ghosh may have same at a very reasonable price.

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Just sufficiently reduced in thickness to make it popular both in size and price. From the viewpoints of economy and service there is absolutely no watch that can be compared with our "Genteel" models.

GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR.

Nickel Silver Case		Rs. 32/-
Oxidised Steel Case		" 33/-
Sterling Silver Case		" 44/-
Niello Enamelled Case		" 53/-

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GODREJ SAFES.
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by five held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * *
210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safes that had been burgled.
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GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

MADRAS LETTER.

CO-OPERETORS DISILLUSIONED.

LAWYERS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Last week the members of the Madras Liberal League (including about forty members of the local Legislative Council) entertained Mr. B. Venkatpathi Raju, M.L.A., at the Gokhale Hall on the eve of his departure on deputation to enquire into the condition of Indian labourers in the Fiji Islands. Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Iyer, the President, wished the guest Godspeed and success in his mission. Mr. Raju said he undertook the tak because he thought that some one of them would have to discharge the duty, and that he might as well do that bit of work. He had reasons to believe that the labourers in Fiji also had been influenced by the new national consciousness that has been stirring up among the masses everywhere and that their problem needed careful study in the light of the circumstances there. He thought that there was not much difficulty about the status of Indians there in as much as the Government had made it a condition that Indians should be treated on an equal footing with others. The deputation was charged with the duty to find out how far it was feasible for Indians to settle down in the Colony to work on their own behalf instead of going there as mere labourers

Government Policy Criticised.

Turning to the political situation, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju said that the country was at a serious crisis in her history. He had no hesitation in saying that the policy of repression inaugurated by the government was wholly unjustifiable. The present policy commended itself to no school of political thought in this country. Mr. Raju thought that a Round Table Conference would be the best means of meeting the new situation. The Criminal Law Amendment Act had been applied to Madras and he could not say what further developments awaited them in the future. He should not be thought to side the non-co-operators, but he felt it his duty frankly to admit that the non-co-operators were taking up the challenge of the Government cheerfully. He was sure the Government was only playing into their hands. He was sorry the government was denying them even the elementary rights of citizenship, and it was the duty of the Liberal League to bring pressure on the government and to see that their rights were recognised. Where was the use of sending him on deputation to a foreign place, he asked, for demanding equal status for his countrymen in those places when they had not that status in their own country? It is for the Liberals to explain the anomalies of the situation: meanwhile the chariot of repression moves on.

A Co-operator Disillusioned.

From Co-operation to Non-co-operation it is a long way, but in these days of rapid events one cannot guess what see-saws may happen in the political careers of individuals. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the ex-Advocate General, who resigned his office a year ago with the object of serving his country through the Reform Legislative Council, has now been disillusioned as to the efficacy of the Councils. He has given a year's trial to the local council. He has borne the humiliation of representing the voice of democracy in a council that has not even the semblance of democracy about it. In spite of all his bitter experiences in the council, his faith remained unshaken, until the present policy of the Government has uprooted all his faith. He has just issued a manifesto from Calicut, where he has gone to defend the accused in the Mannarghat Ekaya Nayar Case, in which he announces that he has relinquished his title of C.I.E. and resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council as a protest against the new policy of the Government. In the course of the manifesto he admits that he has differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress as regards the programme of Boycott of schools, courts and councils and the adoption of Civil Disobedience, but the policy of repression directed against the Congress and its leaders and workers and the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 to the Madras Province, constitute such an unconstitutional interference with the liberty of citizens that it leaves no choice for nationalists like himself but to enter his protest. Lastly, he appeals to all Indians to close up their ranks and work strenuously for the immediate realisation of Dominion Status for India. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has taken the only honourable course that a high sense of patriotism would demand. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has not yet joined the N.C.O. party, but that is because he is yet a 'doubting Thomas.' It is hoped that there will be others to follow the lead of the ex-Advocate General.

Criminal Law Amendment Act Extended

Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 has been applied to Madras Presidency. This Act defines unlawful associations, gives power to Government to declare associations unlawful and prescribes penalties for taking part or aiding such assiciations. This Act makes the will and pleasure of the executive to be Law. All right of association exists only by the sufferance of the executive. When the local Government created a serious situation by extending the operation of this Act to this Presidency, one would expect of a legislature to provoke a debate on the necessity for such a repressive measure and let the public know within what limitations and subject to which safeguards the Act was to be enforced. But the Council, quite in keeping with its tradition of indifference to the rights of the people, in characteristic fashion pushed aside Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposal for adjournment motion to consider the necessity for extending the Criminal Law Amendment Act to Madras. That only nineteen members could be found to merely *allow* the motion for adjournment, and in consequence fail to provoke a debate speaks eloquently of the democratic spirit of these representatives of over forty millions of people of this province! undaunted by the existence of the Act, quite an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Triplicane Beach on the 16th evening to form a Swaraj Volunteer Corps, and to explain the rules. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who, by the way, was not 'arrested' at the vellore but was only served with summons, presided over the meeting. Volunteers are being registered at No. 8, Broadway. It remains to be seen what the Government will do now.

The" Oath of Allegiance Bill

The indecent haste with which the "Oath of Allegiance" Bill (to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act making it obligatory on members of local bodies to take an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown) was hurried through in the local Legislative Council is full of instruction. The Minister in charge of the Bill stated in his opening speeach that the Government postponed action for months though the heads of local bodies had been repeatedly pressing for the introduction of the measure, inasmuch as they were hampered in the local administration by the presence of members who were of doubtful loyalty to constituted authority. He said that the members of certain local bodies had defied openly the authority of the Government, that they were trying to utilise the local boards and the Municipal institutions for their own anti-Government propaganda, and that they displayed the most disgraceful disloyalty As proof, he instanced the various acts of the Guntur, Rajahmundry and Salem Municipal Councils. He therefore urged that the Bill should be immediately placed as otherwise he apprehended a revolution! Some of our Moderate friends tried to put off the consideration of the Bill by moving an adjournment of the Bill to the January session of the Council. The motion was lost. It was pointed out that even the Viceroy in his recent Calcutta speech had stated that the oath of allegiance to the Crown was entirely different from the opposition to the present Government, but yet both were perfectly consistent. Nevertheless, the motion was carried, and I suppose a ministerial party such as the one we have here need not care for appeals to reason when it could Command the majority in the Council to say ditto to the Minister.

Coercion.

We know of no law that penalises the putting up of Swaraj flags. The elementary right of hoisting whatever flag one pleases has been denied to the people at Cocanada by the order of the District Magistrate, Godavari, who has prohibited the flying of the Swaraj flag. The Magistrate at Cocanada ordered the pulling down of the flag in the Congress Office. When troops were marched through some towns, school boys were made to line the roads and asked to salute the troops as they marched on. Boys were compelled to salute the Union Jack on some other occasion. Is there any parallel to this wanton Coercion and intrimidation except it be the dark days of the Punjab tragedy are full of it? No adjective is too strong to characterise this substitute of the will of the Executive for Law. The Swaraj flag was pulled down forcibly by the will of the Executive only to be re-hoisted again. A succession of passive resisters are prepared to hold up the flag. Soon after the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti, Secretary, Godavari District Congress Committee, Mr. Chelikani Rama Rao hoisted the flag. Let us wait and see what happens next.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

The Provincial Congress Committee permitted Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar, the General Secretary of the Congress, and E. V. Ramaswami Naiker, Provincial Secretary, to disobey the prohibition order of the Vellore Magistrate. Mr. Rajagopalachariar according to his announcement delivered his lecture on the 14th instant with Mr. Arni Subramania Sastri in the chair. Both the lecturer and the president were served with summons the next morning. Mr. Rajagopalachariar took his trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Vellore, on a charge of disobeying an order under section 144. He admitted having disobeyed the order and invited the maximum punishment prescribed by law to be passed. The Public Prosecutor took adjournment to Monday the 19th. The case is proceeding. Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment in connection with his picketing campaign at Erode. He is being taken to the Coimbatore jail. It is due to him that Erode has the unique honour of being the first town in the Tamil province in respect of Congress work, it having supplied seven successive batches of civil resisters. The martyrdom of Mr. Naicker has brought women pickets led by Mr. Naicker on the scene.

The Policy Of Repression.

Madras is very much perturbed over the new situation. For disobeying an order of the Magistrate not to address a temperance meeting Mr. Dandapani Pillay was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment. This sentence is to take effect from the date of expiry of another so called "sentence" given by the Additional District Magistrate of Tanjore! The indecent fashion in which the order was served on Mr. Dandapani Pillay is very hurting, but Mr. Pillay bore everything very cheerfully. The Madras Lawyers have issued a largely signed letter of condemnation of the "wholesale and unjustifiable arrests and imprisonments of public spirited citizens for political activities" and express their conviction that "such measures inaugurated in the name of law and order are really subversive of law and order." The members of the legal profession in the mofussil are following the lead of the lawyers in Madras. Individual persons are showing their protest by giving up their titles. The other day Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar renounced his title of C.I.E. yesterday Mr. M. O. Parthasaratai Aiyangar retired district judge resigned his Dewan Bahadurship. Prominent men, I hear, are joining the volunteer corps.

The Prince's Visit

The following appears on the notice board of the Law College:

A representation signed by over 80 students on the question of the representative character of the students who are being selected by the Principal to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the Senate House was received by the Council.

The Council has passed the following resolution which has been approved with the remarks appended.

"This Council resolves that students of the Law College who are being selected by the Principal to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales do not in their opinion reflect the opinion of the majority of the students of the Law College who are against according a welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

Moved by Mr. Nainar seconded by Mr. Bhat and carried unanimously.

This is sympatomatic of the coming change in the Madras student world, and not a stray case. The Salem students held a crowded meeting a week ago disclaiming the proposal to present an address to the Prince of Wales, on their behalf, on the occasion of the Prince's forthcoming visit to Madras. The meeting further requested the three representives selected to represent the Salem College immediately to resign their office. At the close of the meeting a number of students enrolled themselves as volunteers.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 6 from our own correspondents.
A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga Kund Road Benares City. and I am sure this information properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.
NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Please address—
J.P. Ray & Co. Ray & Benares City.
(2)

MAULANA FERINGIMAHLI GOES TO AHMEDABAD.

TO EXPOUND ISLAMIC LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Hazarat Maulana Abdulba Feringimahli left for Ahmedabad yesterday to put the Islamic religious views on the Moplah troubles before the Congress, the Muslim League, and the Khilafat Conference. He is accompanied by other Muslim Ulemas. namely, his nephew Maulana Abdulwali Hazrar Mumtazalmid Sajjadu of Bansisharif, Moulvi Alta Furrahman, and Ehsanurrahmad Kidwais.

TELEGRAM TO PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has wired to the Prince of Wales as follows:—"As time approaches for Your Royal Highness to embark for Burma, on behalf of many millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects of all races in Burma, I venture to tender to Your Royal Highness the expression of our most respectful duty, very best compliments of the season, and assurance of warm, welcome on your visit to Burma. Also, as President of Burma Legislative Council, I have the honour to submit to Your Royal Highness the Council's humble expression of their cordial and respectful greeting as received by acclamation at their recent meeting."

TRAIN TRAGEDY COMMITTEE

SURGEON GENERALS' EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Dec. 23.

A Committee appointed to investigate causes of death of Moplah Prisoners in train sat here, yesterday for recording evidence of two more witnesses, of whom one was Major-General G. G. Gifford, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. He gave the following evidence:—

I have seen luggage van No. 1711 in which Moplah prisoners traveled. I had made short experimental journey in that and in two other vans of similar style in company with about eight other officers. I had made a short journey from Podanur in L. V. Z. The doors of this van are lined with a large mesh wire gauze. Although it was the middle of the day and the sun was shining brightly we experienced no discomfort. We were convinced that a large number of men could safely be transported in that in similar vans We also travelled in L. V. V. in which the doors were lined with perforated zinc which had been slightly torn away. A considerable amount of air came in but not as much as in L. V. Z. and we felt that, although it would be very uncomfortable to travel in such a van no danger to life would occur even if the van were fitted with people sitting down. In L. V. 1711 the conditions are very different owing to the smallness of the mesh, and the fact that it is choked with paint and dust, and I do not consider that it is fit even for a single person to travel in. It is practically a closed box. I see no objection to the use of luggage vans as such for carrying passengers in emergency, provided there is ventilation. It is constantly done during the war and in England, to my knowledge, hospital trains are some times composed of milk vans without any structural change, except the provision of electric lights. I made an enquiry at Coimbatore into the causes of death of the prisoners. I agree to the general description of the cause of death as asphyxia, but from the condition of the survivors I consider that they are also suffering from heat exhaustion.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Manjeri Sarama Iyer, the witness stated as follows:—Even if the gauze in L. V. 1711 has not been choked with paint and dust, I do not think it would have been safe for the carriage of human beings. I consider that in sending 112 persons in L. V. 8 on a journey of five hours a considerable risk is taken. It would depend largely on the weather and wind conditions whether they get through without distress or danger. The fact that there was no gauge, reduced the danger. If there had been a gauze of the same nature, as in L. V 1711 even though not choked up, there would certainly have been a fatality. For a journey of five hours or so I consider that three square feet of floor space would suffice for each man, though it would not be comfortable.

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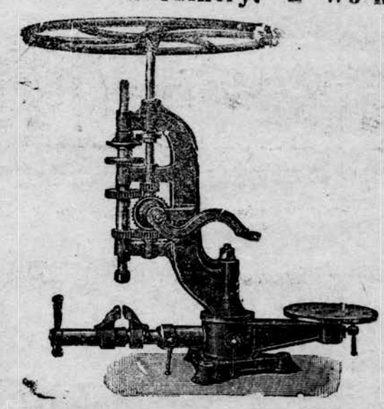
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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

"HEART FREE" WINS THE VICTORY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Before entering into the details of yesterday's racing, I would like to draw attention to some matters of great importance to the racing public. First of all to the reckless manner some jockeys are at present riding. I do not wish to make any allegation against any particular individual but it must have been apparent to all who have eyes to see that owing to reasons best known to themselves, certain enmity exists among some jockeys and they are trying to give vent to their spite by interference during the races Owing to this some horses have lost their chances in the races they have run as they have not had free passage all long. This is a serious matter to which the Stewards should not remain indifferent. It is possible that this attitude was responsible for the series of bad starts we witnessed yesterday in most events. It struck many yesterday that something was wrong.

THE W.I.T.C.—MR. MULLA FEROZE OR MR. MULLA FEROZE—THE W.I.T.C.

What has happened in this famous case, is frequently asked by the sporting public. That matter, it will be remembered was the subject of a High Court case, but it appears to have made no progress there. The racing public will be interested to learn what has happened. Is the case continuing or has it been withdrawn? If withdrawn, by whom? The racing public has a right to know and perhaps the Government also and the result should be made public as some assert that the case has been settled out of court in a Parsee victory and others that the Club was victorious. Which is true and, why all this secrecy?

It should be interesting to know how many racing owners big, small and otherwise are members of the Club (Club and stand members) and how many are not; the latter, doubtless a large majority, as of course it should be in a Turf Club. I drew attention the other day to the possibility of corruption by the bucket shops. I have been told that this is going on most merrily, and is likely to go on the increase considering the indifference shown to the question of bucket shops.

There was again a long card of nine events of which the Borivli Plate for Arabs in the 3rd Division (6 furlongs) were the three first. In the first race the favourite Fareek was nowhere. Vagrant beat Where Rose the second favourite after a fair fight up the straight. In the second race Latiff again outclassed his field by winning by two lengths. The distance the other day was a little too short otherwise he would have smashed Cairo as easily as he did Adar yesterday. Probably he will now wish good bye to his third class companions. In the 3rd race Honeysuckle, the favourite, let the public down very badly. This race also was won by an animal who is destined to a better class. Firjah, the winner, is a mare but she has shown that she is a match for her male companions.

The Lewes Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division 6 furlongs straight was unnecessarily divided into two races as the fields were not so large. In the 1st Division, Bohea sprang a surprise by beating Flight Errand on the post by a neck, Festivity was badly left in this race. In the 2nd Division. Daphnis won easily from Limehouse Lights. The favourite Chummy made a very poor show.

The winner of the Rous Handicap, 6 furlongs for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions was hardly fancied by the public with the result that the 21 to 1 dividend was returned. Yet Pine Tree was not a horse to be neglected as he is a very fast performer over 6 furlongs. The public were hypnotised by Like Magic who could only secure fourth place.

Verna and Whit Week were equal favourites in the Lingfield Plate of six furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division. The winner turned out to be the much improved Zea who was lately transferred from the 3rd Division after her easy victory in the Stockton Plate. Whit Week had not an easy passage in this race otherwise he might have done better. Verna was a bad third and Crushed Glass who was fancied by very many placed fourth.

The Victory Plate of Rs. 15,000 to the winner, distance 1¼ miles, for horses in the 1st and 2nd divisions was an event of considerable interest to the public and many a stable coveted this fine prize. La Hogue was whispered round as an invincible candidate, the only redoubtable rival was considered to be Marcodia and strange to say, that in this race many sold their particular bear skins before the animals were shot, forgetting, of course, that Byramjee was not going to let the prize escape so easily as many imagined. La Hogue flattered her supporters till the turn where Heart Free wished her goodbye. Marcodia was nowhere to be seen, a repetition of Red Flower's performance the other day. Heart Free won from La Hogue in the easiest possible manner. Poignant who was not too generously treated in the handicap declined.

The Marine Lines Plate, 5 furlongs for Arab Ponies brought the proceedings to a close to the great relief of those who had not a good time and of those who found nine events and an early start a great strain.

Centry won in a canter from Trade Mark who put in a game fight.

The attendance was very large and the caterer, Mr. Bilimoria, as one may easily guess, had a busy time with an enthusiastic crowd bent on merry-making.

The timing yesterday was abominable and most unreliable. An electric clock is undoubtedly a crying necessity yet no one seems to believe that our racecourse cannot be called modern and progressive until one is provided.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's VAGRANT 7-8 S. J. Meekings. 1
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's WHITE ROSE 8-2 Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. A. E. Stephen and A. K. Essa's SANNAYET 9-0 Bowley 3
Messrs. S. R. R. Wahab and M. Shaffi's Cummer 9-4, Townsend 4

Not run: Ruddigore, Happy Land, Ashroff.

The Race:—From an indifferent start Anit and Nasarali with Cummer close up cut the pace as far as the bend. Here Vagrant shot out with White Rose. The two raced home abreast Vagrant gradually forging ahead won by ½ length, ½ length between second and third, 3/4 length, third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 26 4/5secs.

Favourite:—Fareek.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 134. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 28 and Rs. 27-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12-8.

Trainer: A. M. Shamlan.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's mare LATIEF 9-7 Townsend 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ADAR 8-13, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's SIR JAMAL 9-0 McPherson 3
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursingh's Pay Peter 8-6 Ahmed Ali 4

Not Run: Abadan.

The Race:—The starter had much trouble in despatching this field they eventually got off to a bad start. Marmora and Mooreed went to the front the rest of the field following in file. At the second furlong the field gradually closed up. Latiff entered the straight a couple of lengths ahead of Adar, Gay Peter lying third on the outside. In the middle of the straight Sir Jamal who was in rear throughout the journey covered a lot of ground and managed to place third, 2 lengths, head, neck.

Time.—1min 27 secs.

Favourite Moored.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 65-8. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 43.

2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 38-8. Places Rs. 13-8 Rs. 10 and Rs. 26 8.

Trainer: S. R. A. Wahab.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's FIRJAH 8-13 Easton 1
Mr. Syed Mustapha's TOWFIK 9-0 Bowley 2
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's 'AEROPLANE 8-10 Townsend 3
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and S. N. Mahomed's Paleface 9-0 Barnett 4

All ran.

The Race.—Honeysuckle, Malabar and Moon raced abreast from the start. Aeroplane, Firjah and Towfik lying handy. The last two retired after three furlongs. Honeysuckle and Aeroplane entered the straight first where Firjah drew out and went away to win an easy race by 1 3/4 length. Towfik and Aeroplane fought for second place, the former beating the latter by ½ a neck. Paleface finished fourth, ½ length behind. Malik Aswad left.

Favourites Honeysuckle and Towfik.

Time.—1min. 27 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 23-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 76-8. Places Rs. 16 Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Yussuff.

THE LEWES HANDICAP. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BOHEA 8-3 Herbert 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s FLIGHT ERRANT 8-13 Barnett 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS GOODENOUGH 8-9 McPherson 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Festivity 9-6 Donnelly 4

Not run: Cahir Lass.

The Race.—A very bad start resulted in only three horses—Greenfield, Flight Errant and Bohea getting away well, the rest of the field were a few lengths behind. Festivity and South Notts being notable sufferers. Greenfield and Flight Errant were racing neck to neck when Bohea and Miss Goodenough joined them, the former going strong passed the post a neck ahead of Flight Errant. Festivity came with a late rush taking fourth place a head behind Miss Goodenough.

Favourite:—Flight Errant.

Time:—1 min. 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 117-8. Places Rs. 27-8 Rs. 17 and Rs. 37.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20-8.

Trainer:—Moosa.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. M. C. Patel's PINE TREE 9-1 Harrison 1
Mr. W. King's LIVELY 8-12 Townsend 2
Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER 9-12 Easton ... 3
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Like Magic 9-3 Barnett 4

Not run: Festivity, Forward III, Baronvale and Chummy.

The Race:—The tapes went up to a fair start when Lace at once assumed command of the field by a couple of lengths. Liveley and Some Scribe were the next in order. Like Magic lying fourth. Lace rounded the bend first where he was overtaken by Lively who flattered his supporters until challenged by Pine Tree who went out to win by 3/4 length. Blackwater coming strong finished a short head before Like Magic.

Time:—1min. 17 2/5secs.

Favourite: Lively.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 219. Places Rs. 45-8 Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 68-8. Places Rs. 15-8 Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: G. Patmore.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ZEA 7-8 S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 8-3, Donnelly 2
Mrs J. L. Ainsworth's VERNA 8-7 Easton 3
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass 9 0 McPherson ... 4

Not run: Murmansk.

The Race:—Zea jumped to the front and led the field at which was bunched together about four lengths away making every post a winning post, she won as she liked by three lengths. Whit Week made vain efforts to get on terms and finished a bad second, ¾ length, ¼ length.

Time:—1 min. 13 2/5secs.

Favourite: Verna and White Week.

1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote Paid Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-8.

Trainer: Owner.

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s HEART FREE 8-3 Lambert 1
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's LA HOGUE 8-3 Easton 2
Mr. W. King's LOVE GLASS 8-7 Townsend 3
Mrs M. Goculdass' Catch Up 7-4 Purtoosingh 4

Not run: Poignant.

The Race:—As soon as they were released Thunder and Love Glass closely attended by La Hogue and Heart Free made the running Antic bringing up the rear. There was no change in the order until they had covered a mile where Thunder retired. La Hogue and Heart Free entered the straight together the former finishing well sailed in together the former finishing well sailed in an easy winner by 1 3/4 length. La Hogue and Love Glass fought it out for second honours, short head, short head.

Time.—2min. 13 secs.

Favourite:—La Hogue.

1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 84-8. Places Rs. 32 Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 63-8. Places Rs. 18-8 Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE LEWES PLATE. (Div. II. Distance 5 Furlongs, (Straight).

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Tagore's DAPHNIS 7-9 Herbert 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS 8-0 Harrison 2
Mr. E. M. Garda's CHUMMY 8-6 Easton ... 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Merion 8-3 Townsend 4

Not Run: Some Scribe, Pin Money.

The Race:—Daphnis and Limehouse Lights were seen to be fighting the issue out from the start, Chummy and Merion with Land Lady on the rails were about a length behind. Daphnis managed to stall off the persistent Limehouse Lights near the post and well urged by Herbert won by ½ length, 1 length, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 1 sec.

Favourite: Chummy.

1st Tote Paid, Win Rs. 113. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15-8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. Places Rs. 14-8 Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Trainer: F. W. Fletcher.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Mr. Mark's CENTRY 7-2 (car. 7-8) Herbert 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK 9-1 Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's TIT BITS 7-13 Townsend 3
Mr. Noble' Dublin 7-5 S. J. Meekings 4

Not run: Resident, Karam and Sammy.

The Race:—Another bad start saw Centry shoot out with Taj, Trade Mark and Dublin following closely. Centry maintained his lead an appeared an easy winner until challenged by Trade Mark who came from the outside. He, however managed to keep his head in front winning by a neck. Tit Bits displaced Dublin by 1½ lengths for third place. 1½ lengths between second and third. Romeo was badly left.

Time.—1min. 7 2/5secs.

Favourite:—Taj.

1st Tote paid Win Rs. 72-8. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 54 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 34 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Faraj bin Sanad.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—3RD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

VICEROY'S CUP. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Winner A Cup value £100 presented by H. E. the Viceroy and Rs 30,000. second Rs. 10,000, third Rs. 5,000 for horses in First Division. W. A. and C.

Mr. M. Goculdas' ROUBAIX 9-3 Huxley ... 1
Mr. Jesiram's NOT MUCH 9-3 Riley 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CHARLIE'S SMILE 9-3, Ritchie 3
Mr. Thaddeu's UNITOI 9-3, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Aleli 9-3, Royal Charter 9-3, Good Health 9 3, St. Quin 9-3, Limton 9-3 Leandross 9-3, Solo Bridge 9-0, Rosey Tread 9-0.

Won by short head and 1 3/4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd and 1¼ length between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2mins. 59 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 25 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26 for places.

Betting: 7 to 4 Roubaix, Twos Not Much, Tens Aleli, Twelves Unitoi and Charle's Smile, fifteens Good Health.

XMAS HANDICAP. Div. II. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A High weight Handicap for Horses in third and fourth divisions.

Maharajkumar Victor Narayan's CURATOR 9-12 Ritchie 1
Mr. Pratt's LADY WHITE 9-0 Reynolds ... 2
Mr. Taylor's THE BRAT 8-9 Harrison ... 3
Mr. Lauder's Nautch Girl 9-7 Stokes ... 4

Won by 1 length, between 2nd and 3rd, ½ length between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 mins. 5 secs.

Totalisators paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 24 and Rs. 30 for places.

Betting: Threes Curator, fives Brown Fowl, others fours.

APCAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000 second Rs. 2,500 third Rs. 1,500. Handicap for horses in First and Second Divisions.

Mr. Goculdass' VERGE 8-8 Huxley 1
Mr. Dee's KHREA 7-3 (car 7-7) Nolan ... 2
Mr. Avasia's EUDOXUS 7-8 A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Galstaun's Galway Gate 9-13 Bellhouse 4

Won by 1 length, short head between 2nd and 3rd, head between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 64 for win and Rs. 17 Rs. 17 and Rs. 15. for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Eudoxus, threes Galway Gate, sixes Verge, seven Pompano, eights Kilrea, longer prices others.

CURZON PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the second Division.

Messrs. Eddis and Ever's LLANSINFRIED 8-1, Dobie 1
Nawab of Murshidabad's WEDDING RING 8-13 Doy 2
Mr. Goculdass' NIGHT BOMBER 8-13 Huxley 3
Mr. Galstaun's Little Cell 8-11 Bellhouse 4

Won by 1 3/4 length, 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd 1½ length, between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. ? secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 80 for win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Night Bomber, fives for Wedding Ring and Llansinfried, sixes Little Cell, eights Quite Dark and Little Trout, twelves Divide and Eager To, fifteens Paragua, fifties Fair Helen.

BENGAL CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Cup value £50 presented by R. C. T. C. and Rs. 5,000 second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. Highweight handicap for C. B. horses, 4 years old and upwards.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-1 A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Bashir Ali's BLACK FRIAR 7-6 (car. 8-8), Ritchie 2
Mr. Essajee's STEEL BLUE 11-12, Huxley 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipster 8-0 Morris 4

Won by 3/4 length, short head between 2nd and 3rd, 2½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2min. 1 2/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 95 for win and Rs. 24 Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Betting: Twos Mountain Apple, fives Steel Blue, sixes Sarfaraz, sevens Sugar Cane and Black Friar, eights Red Duke, twelves Criadillo and Bally Apple, fifteen Tipster.

XMAS HANDICAP. Div. I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. Highweight handicap for horses in third and fourth Divisions.

Sardar Chhachhi and Mr. Kohli's BELSTEAD 9-6 Barden 1
Mr. Willson's ROYAL SIGN 9-1 Northmore 2
Mr. Galstaun's RONCEVAUX 8-5 Smith ... 3
Mr. Gubbay's Flotelle 8 3 Dobie 4

Won by a head, neck between 2nd and 3rd, length between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 mins. 37 1/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 26 Rs. 32 and Rs. 30 for places.

Betting: Twos Roncevaux, and Belstead, sixes Royal Sign, sevens White Bell, eights Clear, tens Idyl, Barsen and Sole Bay, longer prices the others.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Cricket Special.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

The League Association football matches played to-day resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Oldham one.
Aston Villa one, Newcastle nil.
Bolton one, Blackburn one.
Burnley three, Middlesbrough one.
Chelsea one, Tottenham two.
Everton two, Manchester City two.
Huddersfield nil, Cardiff one.
Manchester United nil, Liverpool nil.
Preston two, Bradford City one.
Sheffield one, Birmingham two.
Sunderland nil, West Bromwich nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three, Port Vale two.
Bradford nil, Blackpool nil.
Bristol City nil, Notts Forest one.
Clapton four, Fulham two.
Coventry two, Wednesday two.
Crystal Palace one, Leeds two.
Derby County three, West Ham one.
Leicester nil, Bury nil.
Notts Country two, Hill nil.
Stoke one, Rotherham one.
Wolvershampton three, South Shields two.

THIRD DIVISION.
NORTHERN.

Accrington two, Lincoln nil.
Barrow nil, Nelson two.
Ashington one, Chesterfield nil.
Darlington nil, Crwew one.
Grimsby four, Halifax one.
Durham three, Wrexham nil.
Rochdale seven, Walsall nil.
Southport five, Stalybridge one.
Stockport nil, Tranmere nil.
Wigan one, Hartlepool nil.

SOUTHERN.

Brentford four, Bristol two.
Brighton nil, Norwich two.
Exeter one, Watford three.
Gillingham two, Swindon two.
Merthyr two, Porstmouth one.
Milwall one, Luton one.
Queens Park three, Charlton one.
Reading nil, Aberdare one.
Southampton eight, Northampton nil.
Southend one, Plymouth nil.
Swansea two, Newport two.

SCOTTISH.

Albion one, Dumbarton nil.
Ayer three, Clyde two.
Celtic nil, Falkirk nil.
Clydebank one, Kilmarnock one.
Dundee two, Hamilton nil, Hibernians nil.
Rangers nil, Morton two, Aberdeen one, Motherwell one, Airdrieonians two, Partick one, Queen's Park nil, Razh Rovers two, St. Mirren three, Tihrd Lanark two, Hearts nil.

MR. GOVINDJI'S MOTHER.

Mahatma Ghandhi and Mr. B. F. Bharucha have sent a wire from Ahmedabad congratulating Mr. Govindji Vasanji's mother for her attitude in not releasing her son on bail.

W. I. N. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S RESOLVE

(Associated Press.)

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on the 23rd instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That having considered further telegrams received from the Secretaries of the Liberal Federation, and having regard to the present political situation, this Council resolves to send a telegram to the Secretaries that it is the considered opinion of this Council that before holding the session of the Federation, there should be a preliminary meeting of the All-India Council of the Federation to be privately held in Bombay at an early date to consider the situation with due regard to the principles of the Liberal party and to form a deliberate judgment upon the question as to the policy to be adopted by that party with reference to the measures adopted by Government to maintain law and order.

SWAMI SURAJ BAL CONVICTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec 26.

Swami Suraj Bal, Assistant Secretary Congress Committee and Superintendent Swaraj Ashram Delhi, arrested under Section 124, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Before hearing his decision he gave a message to his younger brother saying:—The duration of incarceration is not a matter of grave concern with most of us. We will come out the very moment the people under take to release us. As a matter of fact whether we are to remain within the dreary walls of jail for long or short time entirely rests with the people."

IRELAND'S ROAD TO SUCCESS.

SHOULD INDIA FOLLOW IT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—December 6 will be remembered for many long centuries as the date of glorious settlement between England and Ireland. The spirit of Burke, of Hampden, of Washington triumphed once more, and future ages will very likely remember the date as that of the real termination of the great World War. And what of India? Has she aught to ponder in Ireland's triumph? India will rejoice, for England's just and generous dealing with Ireland may well prelude the grant of greater liberties to herself. The speed with which they may come is a matter for India herself to determine.

In the present temper and mood of Britain—of a better Britain than one can always visualise—India has much to gain if she will catch the golden skirts of opportunity and not delay and tarry for a better moment which may not recur for many a long day. Non-Cooperation has had its year and it has failed to attain Swaraj. It has, however, not failed in one most valuable way—it has registered India's strong protest against Rowlattism, Punjab Terrorism, and an insufficiently generous treatment of the defeated Sultan by failing to treat with him as also Caliph of Islam. Having registered that protest and yet not having obtained what was its original objective, in at least one great method Non-Cooperation would do well to revise itself in the light of practical experience.

I REFER TO PROPAGANDA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It was said to me in the office of one of London's greatest dailies that no set of politicians whoever came to London had effected so extraordinary a change in a short time in the tone of the London Press. "Whatever the Sinn Fein delegates are or are not," said an eminent journalist "they have swung Fleet Street round miraculously. Only the "Morning Post" has remained unmoved. Every organism of Conservatism and Unionism has gone over to the opposite camp. "It is almost incredible."

It has indeed been marvellous. It ought to make India reflect. Millions of yards of Khaddar may be worn, and law courts may be abjured. That will not move England much, and not at all unless she is told about it.

The occasion is most propitious for a delegation of Indians to come over and perform a similar mirade for India as did the Sinn Fein delegates for Ireland.

The essentials only are requisite to success:—

(1) It must present *one united front*—like the Irish, not two fronts like the recent enussanes from Egypt and the 1919 discordant Indian delegations.

(2) Only *first class men* should be sent—men parallel to Michael Collins and Arthur Griffiths. One Tilak would be worth ten thousand—but I will name no names! And just as the Irish had the sense to keep at home their visionary De Valera just because he was a visionary and not a diplomatist, so would I suggest with respect that India should send diplomatists, men of affairs, and not saints and unpractical idealists.

The unfortunateness of the lack of a voice and an organ of expression for India grows daily more calamitous here.—Yours, etc.,

HELENA NORMANTON

London, Dec. 7.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA. HIGH-SCHOOL BOMBAY.

Recently this school had the honour of a visit by Bi-Amma-Sahiba.

She was accorded a hearty welcome by the students and the staff and was congratulated for the conviction of the brave Ali Brothers, to whom the Islamic India owes the present awakening.

After garlanding her, the young students presented her with a purse of Rs. 80 for the Angora Fund on behalf of the school.

She was much pleased with the students, whom she addressed, advising not to mind the physical force of the Government, but to cultivate the fine moral qualities, which are ever the most powerful forces in the society. She said that she found in the bright looks of these young khadi-clad students, that they would surely be the patriotic Muslims of the future.

She was sincerely thanked for her interest in the school. Now she is regularly taking a batch of students daily and telling them, the heroic stories of the past.

"UNWARRANTED AND IMPOLITIC."

BOMBAY BAR'S PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE POLICY.

The members of the Appellate Side Bar at the Bombay High-court have passed a resolution expressing their strong indignation against the indiscriminate campaign of repression started by the Government in British India. It characterises the same as unwarranted and impolitic interference with the liberty of citizens in the name of Law and Order.

It regrets the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs being left unredressed as yet by the Government of India and the Home Government, respectively, as well as the addition of repressive laws to the ever-growing Statute Book of India. The evils, flowing from the possession of dangerously wide discretionary powers by the Local Governments, have been, the resolution says, intensified by the fusion of Judicial and Executive functions.

While strongly condemning, along with Government, all acts of violence by any section of the public, it equally strongly condemns the wholesale repression and feels it unstatesmanlike to send to jail those leaders who have insisted on a policy of absolute non-violence.

It concludes, by an expression of deepest regret, that such a policy should have been resorted to during the Viceroyalty of Lord Reading who was once the Chief Justice of England and who often declard his determination to act in a spirit of justice and sympathy.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

All-India Catholic Conference at St. Xavier's College Hall.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred Telegrams are now accepted for Madagaskar and Rounian.

BAHAI CONVENTION.

A correspondent writes:—

The public of Bombay who so warmly welcomed the 1st All-India Bahai Convention last year will be glad to learn that Bombay is to have the honour of the 2nd Convention as well. This year's Convention is of the utmost importance to the Bahais in particular and the religionists in general. Arrangements for the reception of delegates have already been completed and delegates have begun pouring from all parts of India and Burma and even from Persia and other countries. It is hoped the Bahai Movement will help to remove many a racial misunderstanding through its universal platforms principle will be delivered.

A series of lectures based on its universal principles will be delivered, from 26th to 31st instants at the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall, from 5-30 p.m. and 7-30 daily.

ARYA PRATINIDHI SABAH.

The Secretary of the All-India Arya Pratinidhi Sabha writes:—An extraordinary general meeting of the All-India Arya Pratinidhi Sabha will be held on the 29th and 30th of December in the Arya Samaj premises at Ahmedabad. All the delegates of the Provincial Arya Pratinidhi Sabhas are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

STUDENTS LEAGUE.

A meeting of "Students' League" was held on the 23rd December at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Karnik, when Mr. Sherally Alibhai delivered a lecture on "Courage." Some others also spoke.

FIRE IN A SHOP.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS 12,500

A fire broke out yesterday at about 1 a.m. in a building situated at Parel Tank Road and belonging to Mohamed Ali Abdul Ali. It appears that the building had several shops some of which were of grocery and one was a tea-shop. A passer-by on noticing smoke issuing from one of the shops, immediately raised an alarm. The fire brigade were communicated with and engines from Chinchpekly, Byculla and Babulla Tank hurried to the scene and extinguished the fire within an hour. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at Rs. 12,500.

CORONERS' COURT.

DEATH FROM HANGING.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. Kingtie Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon touching the death of one Tukaram Gopal, a Hindoo barber, aged 50 years, who died by his having hanged himself by the neck by means of a rope attached to a cistern in a latrine on the 25th instant.

Sunbhoo Peraji, a Hindoo barber residing in Arab Lane said that the deceased was his relative. He lived with him. He last saw him alive on the 25th instant at 6 a.m. when he (the witness) left for his work in the Fort. He heard of his death yesterday morning. The deceased had no trouble whatever. Sometimes he complained of pain in the stomach. He had no suspicion of foul play.

Morarji Premji, a Hindoo clerk, residing in the Bhatia Bauga Boarding School said that the deceased was a barber for the boys at the Bhatia Boarding School. The deceased was in the school till 12 noon on the 25th instant. Witness went to the latrine on the school premises and found the deceased's bag and clothes lying on the ground in a passage near the latrine. He, then, went out and returned at about 6-30 p.m. when he saw the bag and clothes still lying there. He, thereafter, called the Superintendent of the School, who went with him to the latrine when they found the door fastened from inside. One of the students came and used an umbrella rib to lift-up the hook of the door which was thus opened. He, thenfi saw that the deceased was hanging by the chain attached to the flushing tank. His back was against the wall. The matter was brought to the notice of the police who removed the deceased to the morgue. He did not suspect any foul play.

Keshalal Lilashunkar, Superintendent, The Bhatia Boarding House, said that at 7 p.m. one of the students told him that the deceased had been a long time in the latrine. He, therefore, went down and found the door of the latrine fastened from inside. He sent for a doctor who said the man was dead. There were no marks on the body beyond those caused by the chain. The tongue was protruding. On the 24th December the deceased wanted money and said that he wanted to go to his country, but he (the witness) told him to wait till the 3rd January when the man for whom he was acting would return.

Dr. Willian Nunan, Police Surgeon who examined the body of the deceased said that there were no external marks of violence except an oblique deeply impressed mark of a chain upon the neck. The cause of death was asphyxiation by hanging and he was of opinion that the act was suicidal.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from hanging by a chain attached to a cistern in a latrine.

PRINCE ATTENDS DIVINE SERVICE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Prince of Wales who was accompanied by Lord Ronaldshay this morning attended a divine service at the Cathedral. Sermon was preached by Lord Bishop of Calcutta and a crowded congregation was present. The Prince who motored to the Cathedral and back was given an ovation by a large crowd assembled outside the church. The Prince afterwards visited H. M cruiser "Southampton."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 27, 1921.

THE DICTATOR.

The Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress, which will commence its sittings to-day, will go down to history as the most momentous ever held. Never had a Congress session been held under conditions more critical. Never have decisions so vital been discussed and arrived at. And yet, despite the state of crisis in India, never has the country been more confident of success in its struggle for self-determination. For, the country's schooling in, and adoption of, the principle of non-violent non-co-operation has endowed it with a strength it hitherto lacked. Repression has no terrors for the people of India, as Bengal and Calcutta and other places have amply proved. For, the Indian people have arrived at a realization of a great truth. Of the many inaccuracies and false assumptions which characterised Lord Reading's reply to the Moderate Deputation in Calcutta, perhaps the greatest was his assertion that it is to England's Parliament and people that India must in any event look for the gift of freedom. But the truth is far otherwise.

Swaraj lies in the hearts of the Indian people. The period when the British people and Parliament could make India a free gift of *Swaraj* belongs to the past. It closed with the adoption by the Indian National Congress of the unequivocal demand for *Swaraj*. When the British people and Parliament "recognise" a free India, who will, of course, safeguard all legitimate vested interests, it will be because the Indian people have won *Swaraj* through non-violent non-co-operation—even though the formal "recognition" takes place after such a round table conference as Mahatma Gandhi states he would welcome. It is the people's general awakening to the above truths which has endowed the Ahmedabad Congress with the spirit of confidence and optimism which distinguishes its pronouncements and decisions. Much capital will be sought to be made by the opponents of India's cause of the election to virtual dictatorship of Mahatma Gandhi, of the vesting in him of all Congress' authority. Sudden solicitude for the principles of democracy will animate the reactionary Press which will almost tearfully tell the nation that they have betrayed themselves and the liberties of individuals. But no Nationalist will question for a moment the supreme wisdom of the step.

Mahatma Gandhi is no ordinary man. He is the greatest man in the world today. He is to India and the world a prophet—the Prophet of Freedom. Those, who in the past put implicit trust in messengers of the Truth, did not act undemocratically or unwisely—for if they had acted otherwise, there would be to-day no religious system and no moral code existing in the world. If anything were wanting to secure India's confidence in ultimate triumph of her cause, the Congress decision to delegate all authority to Mahatma Gandhi has supplied the deficiency. Even the Mahatma's bitterest enemies proclaim him to be a great and good man. The worst they can say of him is that he is an idealist. The Mahatma and India will admit the charge. For the Mahatma and India have resolved to prove to a sceptic world, (and that very shortly) that idealism need not necessarily be divorced from administration. If India is to establish an ideal government of the country, who but an idealist should lead her?

EGYPT.

Reports of the situation in Egypt which we publish to-day indicate that once again has British "diplomacy" over-reached itself. To-day in Egypt a people some portion of which was recently lulled into a state of quiescent hope has found itself again duped. The so-called "independence" of Egypt which the Milner concessions promised were in themselves merely the shadow of the liberty the Egyptians demand. At the moment of their putting forward they were defended in London by Imperialists who declared that the Milner concessions would make little or no real difference in Egypt, that Egypt would still remain in leading strings. But propaganda and the plausibility of statesmen did their work well and there was at least a section of the Egyptian people who were prepared to accept the "freedom" offered by the Milner settlement. But the partial success of this attempt at "conciliating" the Egyptians went as wine to the head of the British Foreign Office and Cabinet. Lord Curzon insulted Adly Pasha Yeghen and the Egyptian Moderates by offering them terms even less satisfactory—less camouflaged as to the perpetuation of Egypt's state of bondage—than even the Milner evasions. As a result there are no Moderates in Egypt to-day, but only Nationalists. Lord Curzon has succeeded in uniting the people of Egypt and in strengthening their will to independence. In this he has served Egypt and the cause of real freedom well. Any but an Imperialist of Lord Curzon's enthusiasm would have hesitated to make manifest his real intentions towards Egypt; for even before Adly Pasha rejected the virtual protectorate for Egypt offered him, there had been little difference between the desires of the Egyptian Moderates and those of the majority—the followers of Zaghloul Pasha. Both sought the independence of Egypt, but while Adly Pasha was willing to make such concessions to Britain as would not materially affect Egypt's independence, Zaghloul's attitude was frankly uncompromising. Their differences, however, were more of methods of working than of ideals and principles, and only an Imperialist drunk with the apparent success a shifty diplomacy had won would have failed to recognise the danger of insulting Adly Pasha's common sense, and patriotism by offering him the terms Lord Curzon did. None will credit the London "Outlook" with ultra-Liberal views or with undue candour in exposing the hypocrisies of Curzonian Imperialism. But in a recent issue it had the grace to admit that Lord Curzon offered Adly Pasha and Egypt an "independence" which involves the "retention of British garrisons at Cairo and Alexandria and of a British adviser to superintend the finances of the country, and which denies to Egypt an army or the right to conclude foreign treaties without British consent, or to exercise authority in the Soudan."

Though we have been starved of news recently, it is not difficult to construct very recent history in Egypt. The people, once again united, resolved on passive resistance. Putting their resolve into action provoked repression—the arrest and banishment of leaders. And we fear that though the Egyptians designed to mould their non-co-operation movement on Indian lines, their preparation and schooling has not been as thorough as India's. Zaghloul Pasha is a patriot but he is not a Mahatma and the non-violent non-co-operation which Mahatma Gandhi has evolved demands that it be led by a Gandhi or by disciples who have imbibed the true spirit of self-control. Even in India there have been lapses on the part of people here and there from the true non-co-operation that is non-violent—which does not resent repression but gladly accepts it. And through the suffering which such lapses brought, India has now attained her present strength; she has profited by her mistakes in that she has read their lesson right. Egypt will assuredly do the same if she has not already done so. An encouraging sentence in the messages we publish to-day tells us that up to the time that message was sent the military have suffered no casualties, these being confined to the "natives." This gives ground to hope that the "natives" will pledge themselves to non-violence thereby disarming at a stroke the entire British garrison in Egypt and ensuring early victory in Egypt's struggle. We do not say the struggle will be a short one, for it is the Imperialist view as expressed in the "Outlook" that "the brutal truth is Egypt must pay the penalty of her position on the map. England cannot supersede the facts of geography to please Saad Zaghloul." But there can be no doubt as to the ultimate issue of the struggle Ireland was until recently to be forced to pay the penalty of her position on the map but her ultimate freedom is assured whether it come to day or to-morrow or after years of further endeavour. And Ireland fights without the victory-compelling weapon of non-violent non-co-operation. How much more assured then is the ultimate freedom of the Egyptians provided they resort to non-co-operation—the only weapon to their hand—and do not destroy its effectiveness by depriving it of the exquisite temper which non-violence gives it?

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

India has the unique distinction of being the only one of the chief industrial countries of the world which has no Workmen's Compensation Act. Even Japan, whose indifference towards its working classes and whose competition with Indian trade are invariably exploited by the Indian champions of Capital, passed its Workmen's Compensation Act in 1911. The number of fatal and serious accidents in mines, on railways and in factories has increased year by year and, in the near future, the industrial expansion which is steadily going on in this country is sure considerably to add to the increasing number of such accidents. In the absence of a Workmen's Compensation Act, the employers as a class have done little to minimise the chances of such accidents by adopting special safety measures beyond those provided in the Indian Factory Act, organising safety committees and employing safety engineers. Here and there an employer may have shown some consideration to the dependants of a workman in his employment killed in an industrial accident; but this has been considered as a matter of charity and even in such cases, the relief has very rarely been adequate. However tardily the Government of India have now come to recognise the necessity of enacting a Workmen's Compensation Act and thus making it obligatory on employers to pay compensation to workmen killed or injured through accident during the course of employment. The proposed legislation in this matter follows the lines of the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 in England.

The principle and methods of compensation differ from those of the common law and the latter alone is insufficient to meet the ends of justice in the world of modern industries. The compensation system is a repudiation of individualistic theories on which the common law system is based. It is, therefore, an important departure in Indian legislation to introduce the compensation system and it should, in all probability, prove a forerunner of much more important social legislation, if the basic principle of employers' liability is affirmed in unmistakable terms in the proposed Act. The principle of compensation is that industry in general should bear the financial burden of all industrial accidents, but in their provisional views with regard to the nature of the legislation the Government of India seem to have lost sight of this principle in certain respects. For example, the limits in the periods during which the dependants of a workman in the case of a fatal accident or a workman himself rendered totally disabled through an accident will be entitled to compensation are arbitrarily proposed. The widow and the parents wholly dependent on the man killed in an industrial accident as well as the worker himself in a case of total disablement must, if the main object of the Compensation Act is to be achieved and the victims of industrial accidents are not to be thrown again on public charity, get relief throughout their lives. Also it is necessary to make insurance on the part of employers compulsory as security for payments. The desirability of providing special penalties for deliberate evasion of the Act is quite plain. For a satisfactory administration of the Act it is necessary not only to grant summary powers to the special tribunals that may be set up for the purpose, but also to introduce a Labour element into the tribunals, so that the interests of the class for whose benefit the Act is to be brought into being may be properly safeguarded. The capitalist class will not, we trust, fail to recognise the just claims of Labour and to welcome a legislation which has been overdue.

Notes of the Day.

Turkey and France.

In view of our London correspondent's announcement that Great Britain was persuading France to revoke the Franco-Kemalist agreement and that efforts were now to be made to revise the whole Turkish question so as to explore some avenues of peace and contentment under which both the Allies and the Turks would be satisfied, it would be interesting to notice how genuine is the respect of Turkish politicians for the French attitude. The "Echos de l'Islam," the only journal in Paris which concerns itself with Islam by no means easy task of giving accurate news, and expressing well-reasoned and responsible views about the Turkish problem, gives in its latest issue an account of an interview, which its director and founder, Dr. Nihad Rechad, had recently with a representative of that popular and influential French paper "Le Petit Journal." Dr. Nihad Rechad was a member of the deputation which had gone over to London under the chairmanship of Bakir Samy Bey to negotiate with the Allies for an equitable adjustment of the difficulties which prevented the conclusion of an honourable peace between Turkey and the Allies.

Turkish Satisfaction With France

As these negotiations, however, proved practically abortive, France took the step of concluding a separate treaty with the Angora Government. "The Turks have" Dr. Rechad said "good reasons to assert that France has given them a brilliant proof of her solicitude and her friendship for them by signing the Angora pact. We know now that what France desires is a Turkey which will live as an independent and energetic nation within the limits of her natural national frontiers. The Treaty of Sevres, so unjust towards us and which was so severely criticised by all parties in the French Parliament, was in our eyes the first part in the offensive against us directed by the anti-Turks. The second part came with the Greek offences in Asia Minor. Now what has France done? By her signing a separate pact with Angora she has renounced in favour of Turkey the territories which the Treaty of Sevres gave her. Her alliance with us makes it possible for us to repel the accusation against us that we are only a band of Bolshevists. But the action of France has had another and a far-reaching effect. It has revitalised Islam from Morocco to China. Not only has Egypt applauded France but French prestige has risen in the Mahomedan countries in the Far East." Asked whether Turkey would not consent to come to some rapprochement with Greece, Dr. Rechad emphatically declared that no negotiations would be possible until the Greeks went back into their own country. "We want and we shall exact" he said, "restitution of Smyrna and Adrianople; they are essentially Turkish and are indispensable to Turkey". The representative of the French paper was anxious to know what the Young Turk attitude was regarding the question of Constantinople. Dr. Rechad was equally unequivocal regarding this point. "We wish," he said, "that our Capital shall be ours, not only theoretically but effectively and really. We shall give to the Allies every assurance for the safe passage in the Straits. Here is what we are after—security for us in our own Capital, security for the Allies' ships in the Straits." We cannot but believe that Great Britain will find it a hard task to dislodge the Turks from this political position.

The Situation in Kenya.

Since the return to India of Mr. C. F. Andrews from East Africa where he had been on a mission of promoting peace and goodwill between two opposing elements, the white settlers and the Indian community there have had some reasonable ground for entertaining the hope that the extremists among the advocates of the "Chuck the Indians out" policy would be brought to reason by the Governor, Sir E. Northey, and the Colonial office. Latest advices from Kenya, however, tell a different tale. The Governor at the dinner given to him by the Caledonian Society at Nairobi declared about three weeks ago that "in regard to the Indian question I have nothing to say except that the views of all parties on my proposal have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. I regret there is little probability of a settlement by compromise. And until the matter is settled, I feel the development of the country is being held back." The Governor is conscious that the thoroughly justifiable and natural agitation and discontent in the Indian community are so great as to be a powerful force in retarding the growth of the whole British East African Protectorate. He had been to England to consult the Colonial Office and our countrymen in Kenya credit him with the wish of making the best efforts to carry out the Colonial office policy which, they hope, is equality to civilised men all round in the Colony. It is in this spirit that they have, according to the latest cable, yielded on the matter of representation on the Legislative and Executive Councils.

The Indian Demands.

The Indians had hoped that their most practical demands at least would be immediateley granted, but the result of the interview which their leaders had with the Governor, after his return from England, shows that they would be thoroughly disappointed. Their leaders, who were deported from the Colony in 1914 under the Martial Law Regulations, are not to be allowed to enter the Colony again. Our countrymen are still to be considered unfit for the right to trial by jury, they cannot become J.P.'s and honourably assist in keeping the peace of the land; they are debarred from serving in the territorial army of the Colony and, among other irritating disqualifications, Indian medical men who are allowed to practise when under Government employ are disqualied, the moment they leave the service, from obtaining a livelihood as private medical practitioners.

The White Attitude.

This shows that the extremists in the European community have reason to think that the Indians will suffer defeat in their fight for their natural rights. A white settler has, indeed, the presumption to address a pious letter to the Indians in a Nairobi daily paper in which he advises them in the following terms: "If you can drop the idea of racial equality, and an open door for Indian immigration, and a sweeping elective right, you will find that the Briton bears no malice." So it comes to this that in the British Empire we are all brothers, so long as the white man is the big brother, and the non-white the small one, with the additional reservation that the small one must consider it a great privilege when he is treated like a pariah dog!

The Prince At Allahabad.

The "Leader" writes:—

"The special correspondent of the "Times of India" in his report in connection with the Prince's visit to Allahabad wrote:—

It is regrettable to have to record the fact that Allahabad has failed in its welcome to the Prince. But there is no blinking the fact that the non-co-operators have scored their first success. True it is a paltry success, and, in view of the magnificent reception which Lucknow accorded his Royal Highness, has only a minor significance. Only few thousand had assembled and of these the majority were Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, and even where a little skilful management could have secured the assemblage of a crowd worthy of the occasion, some one blundered and with misguided exclusiveness issued only a very limited number of invitations."

The reason for this failure to welcome the Prince is ascribed to the violent tactics of non-co-operators in the following words:—

"The well-known methods of the non-co-operators whose peaceful persuasion is the merest camouflage for terrorization and intimidation, and whose non-violence is a lying synonym for the bludgeon and the *lathi*, had got to work in the meantime and had kept these people away. It is the old story of organized violence prevailing against the disciples of the doctrine, any thing for a quiet life."

The correspondent was utterly misinformed about the causes that led to the boycott of the functions by the vast bulk of th citizens of Allahabad. It was the wholesale arrests of the popular non-co-operation leaders which produced a disastrous effect. Neither the lathi nor the bludgeon of the non-cooperators was in evidence, nor was it necessary to induce the people to boycott the visit. The purpose of the non-co-operators was served by the Government itself And if there was any "organized vic-ence' it was on the part of the authorities. There was a great show of the forces of law and order in the city. Numerous arrests were made on the day preceding the Prince's visit, and official efforts were not lacking to induce people to open the shops and to join in according a hearty welcome to the Prince. But these failed miserably. No doubt the non-co-operators scored but the credit for their unprecedented success must largely go to Government. It effectually co-operated with them in promoting their object."

TH PRISONER.

So he was caught and cast into a cell
Since that his speech had hurt a tyrant's laws;
There burned a gloom within it, as of hell,
And chains like beasts with adamantine claws
Bound fast his burning limbs beyond escape;
But he, the captive, loved his dungeon well,
Since there, in deathlike silence, he could shape
Some live fulfilment of his country's cause.
The warders watched him through the prison hole
Hoping to feed their laughter on his tears. . .
Poor fools! how, could they comprehend a soul
That had o'erleaped all base despicable fears.
Of prison-walls and strength of prison bars. . .
No mortal power dare capture or control
The hunger that would fain adorn with—stars
A land of darkness in the coming years.
Then seeing naught could fill his soul with dread
Some filthy hireling slipped into the cold
Lone cell when night was deep, and shot him dead.
Thenceforth the hours of midnight dimly roll'd
Towards a quiet dawn of peaceful hours...
When the harshgaolers came with heavy tread
Only to gaze upon a heap of flowers
Gathered among great chains of glittering gold.

H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

London Dec. 9.

MAHATMA—THE DICTATOR.

VESTED WITH ALL CONGRESS AUTHORITY.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN ON BRITAIN'S DUTY

BOYCOTT---NO AFFRONT TO PRINCE.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

NON-VIOLENCE AND CAPACITY FOR SUFFERING.

CONFERENCES AT AHMEDABAD.

The draft resolutions of the All India Congress Committee includes one which proposes to give full powers of the Congress to Mahatma appointing him a virtual dictator with powers to convene, whenever necessary, a special session of the Congress, in view of the impending arrests and uncertainty of political situation. Another resolution declares its irrevocable decision not to enter into any compromise with Government about Swaraj without the settlement of the Khilafat question. A resolution, also, assures the Prince of Wales and Britain that in advocating the boycott of the Prince's visit, there is absolutely no desire on the part of the people to offer any affront to, or show ill-will towards the Prince but the boycott has as its object the frustration of the exploitation of the visit by the bureaucracy to strengthen its hold upon India.

The week of the national activities is already commenced at Ahmedabad on the banks of the Sabarmati. The Khilafat Conference, the Humanitarian Conference, the Social Conference yesterday engaged the attention of thousands of visitors from all over India though the Swadeshi Exhibition holds forth an inexhaustible interest to untiring spectators. The Khilafat Conference, our special representative remarks, was the biggest ever held fitly matching with the momentous Session of the Congress. Hakim Ajmal Khan, who presided, in a brief speech laid bare the situation in the clearest manner possible.

After having reviewed very briefly the whole Turkish problem, the Hakimji very pertinently asked: Now that out of the three Allied Powers France has already concluded a separate peace and Italy was actively sympathising with the Turks, who was there to complete revision of the Treaty of Sevres?

The President touched the most vital point regarding the Khilafat movement when he remarked that the united India could not afford to ignore the developments in the Islamic world, especially because no less than 70 millions belonging to the Islamic faith formed part of the Indian nation and had a share in its destiny.

The President having referred to the Round Table Conference and the duty of the Liberals towards whom, he emphasised, utmost toleration should be shown by every Congressman, he very ably summed up with the remark that non-violence and capacity for suffering were the two essentials. They are the key to success. Every Nationalist should consider it his duty to go to jail and to suffer for the sake of right and Justice and should religiously observe the basic triumph of non-violence.

(From our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

The Congress activities continue in full ...ving. Every group, every section of political opinion is busy, discussing the pre...t situation, and formal or informal pro...ial meetings have filled the spare time ...Delegates. (The recent repressive acti...s of Government have filled everyone ... joy and hope. News from Calcutta is ...ning, according to the telegrams re... last night. Complete hartal was ...d successfully and this absence of ... is emphasised. This has filled ...hadinagar with enthusiasm. Wher...goes, one hears nothing but the ...waraj, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation ...disobedience.

...gubernatorial threats, far from ...g people have given fresh sti... their determination to achieve ...waraj and everywhere desire is evinced to ...link all minor difference, and concentrate on the immediate work. This desire had the marked effect on the doings of the Subjects Committee which, is far more dignified and businesslike, compared with the previous year's.

Mahatma Gandhi's personality has overshadowed everything else, and the Mahatma possesses entire confidence and wholehearted loyal cooperation of all sections.

MODIFICATIONS OF N. C. O. RESOLUTION.

After yesterday's meeting of the Subjects Committee a private conference held at Gandhi's pandal between him and the Maharashtra party, resulted in the acceptance of slight modifications of the resolution on Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience, formally proposed by Mahatma Gandhi before the Committee at yesterday's sitting. As Mahatma Gandhi declared there was in this no surrender of the principle whatsoever, but since the modifications gave satisfaction to Maharashtra Party it was considered a great asset to the furtherance of the programme.

When the Subjects Committee met this morning, Mahatma Gandhi introduced the amended resolution and made running commentaries on the nature of more important among the changes. One material and fundamental change was the limitation of powers to be delegated to Mahatma Gandhi who is to be appointed virtual dictator this course having been rendered desirable by uncertain political situation. Instead of delegating all Congress powers, Mahatma Gandhi has been appointed the sole executive authority to exercise all powers of the All-India Congress Committee, including the right of nominating a successor in emergency and delegating all his powers. After sitting till noon, the Committee adjourned to meet at 2 p.m. when discussion will take place on the resolution.

A number of minor amendments, mostly of inconsequential character, has been received and all these will be disposed of this afternoon. Mahatma Gandhi and every one concerned are confident of the result and the Maharashtra party, in consequence of the last night's settlement and shower of praise received from Mahatma Gandhi during the morning's sitting, is in high spirits and in no mood to upset the effect of the settlement, which is quite happy so far as they are concerned. Northern Indian delegates, who seem to be mostly wholehoggers, are anxious to maintain the status quo without swerving to right or left. But it is unlikely they will marshall their private judgment against Mahatma Gandhi's people are pouring in still, and with the Bengal contingent, who are expected to-morrow, things will certainly prove more lively.

(The Khilafat Conference will open to-morrow morning, under the Presidentship of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Arrangements are all complete and the highest state of enthusiasm pervades Muslimnagar and the Khilafat Camp.

When the Subjects Committee resumed sitting this morning Mahatma Gandhi, in moving resolution, regarding Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience in an amended form, explained that the modifications which had been introduced were slight. He had conferred, only the previous night, with the Maharashtra party. They had given anxious consideration to the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation. Some leaders of the party, while loyally accepting the programme in general, were not satisfied with all details, nor had they made a secret of their dissatisfaction. Therefore, if there was no question of the surrender of principle, he himself would go far to placate men of unquestioned integrity, like Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Das, and he would not hehistate to go further than that to secure hearty and believing co-operation of the Maharashtra party. He was anxious to woo the ablest men of the party. He had spent with them an entertaining and instructive evening, and as a result of it they had been able to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. He has heartily accepted slight modifications which the Maharashtra party had proposed. He entreated the meeting not to think those modifications, were sought to be imposed on them by Maharashtra, by undue pressure, knowing the party as he did, he said, with confidence—that party with its traditions behind them, and still greater name behind. They were incapable of imposing their convictions on an unwilling people. The party was noted for indomitable spirit and had filled the whole of India with a democratic spirit.

MODIFICATIONS NOT A SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE.

Mahatma Gandhi made a touching reference to the great service that Lokmanya Tilak had rendered to the cause by living for and spreading the spirit of democracy in India. He, therefore, exhorted the meeting not to allow its views to be coloured by any unjust feeling towards the Maharashtra party. He assured the meeting that there was no surrender of principle by his acceptance of the modifications, but if it gave the fullest scope to their convictions, the meeting should feel thoroughly satisfied. He assured the Committee that he would have accepted similar modifications from any other persons.

With these observations Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to ready the resolution in an amended form, making running comments on the importance of the modifications. They had not departed a hair's breadth, he added, from the original resolutions, in accepting the amendments. They did not want to treat all provinces on the same level. It was open to the All-India Committee to frame rule. For any province as only recently it had done in the case of Gujerat. The point was that there was need for provincial autonomy, and he hoped they would recognise it.

Mahatma Gandhi the explained the need for relaxation in one or two respects from the strict rigidity of their programme, instancing, particularly, the case of lawyers, school-masters, and Government employees, whose lives had been rendered hellish, in some cases, by whole-hoggers. He wanted to give protection to those who did not see eye to eye with him against the attacks, and he exhorted them not to hug belief that such of them as did not go whole way with them, were not capable of the same spirit of self-sacrifice. If certain pleaders had not given up practice they had not to think that they were therefore less patriotic.

PLEADING FOR COMPLETE TOLERATION.

After handsomely acknowledging the services of lawyers in part to the political advancement of India, he earnestly pleaded for complete toleration for lawyers, Moderates, C.I.D. Inspectors, and others of that class. In his view the Maharashtra party had stood out for toleration for all, and he had welcomed their earnest plea because he knew that if it was a question of dying for the country or going to gallows Maharashtra would unhesitatingly lead the way. (Applause).

Mahatma Gandhi then dealt with other proposed modifications in lucid manner, laying deserved emphasis on certain parts of the resolutions for the benefit of Non-English knowing members. The whole resolution was translated and patiently explained by Aga Safdar of Lahore, at the instance of the President, after which the Committee adjourned for two hours.

On resuming the sitting in the afternoon, the Committee proceeded with the discussion and disposals of the amendments of which notice had been received. Practically all amendments were negatived without much discussion but the consideration of the whole resolution was not concluded when Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

Among other prominent people who have arrived are Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar (ex-Advocate-General, Madras), Khatri, Tairsee and several others.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF N.C.O AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The principal resolution on the Congress Agenda, this year, will be re Non-co-operation, and Civil Disobedience. The draft resolution placed before the committee for discussion is same as was adopted by the Working Committee after full discussion. In a long preamble, the resolution reiterates great advance made already, and after reaffirming the resolution adopted at Calcutta, reaffirmed at Nagpur, expresses fixed determination of the Congress to continue the programme with greater vigour than hitherto till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs are redressed and Swaraj established.

The resolution also refers to the threats uttered by the Viceroy in his recent speeches, and consequent repression started by various provincial Governments manifestly intended to stifle all Congress and Khilafat activities, and thereby deprive the public of their assistance, and resolves that all activities of the Congress be suspended as far as necessary and all Non-co-operators advised quietly and without any demonstration to offer themselves for arrest by belonging to Volunteer organisations, to be formed throughout the country. All national and other educational institutions of the College wherever possible to suspend educational activities and enroll staff and students of the age as Volunteers. The continuance of the Committee and other meetings in enclosed places is advised, provided greatest care is taken to avoid the risk of provocation and consequent violence by the public.

Further is is stated Civil Disobedience is the only civilised effective substitute for armed rebellion, whenever every other remedy for preventing the arbitrary, tyrannical, and emasculating use of authority has been tried, and calls upon the people, who believe in absolutely restricted non-violence, to organise, in certain circumstances and specific conditions, mass or individual general Civil Disobedience, and in order to concentrate attention upon it, it is advised all other Congress activities should be suspended wherever and whenever necessary, and to the necessary extent. In view of the impending arrests and uncertainty of political situation it is proposed to give, until further instructions, full powers of the Congress to Mahatma Gandhi, including the power of appointing successor in emergency, with power to convene, whenever necessary, a special session of the Congress or meeting of the All-India Committee or the Working Committee.

SWARAJ DEFINED.

Another resolution defines the meaning of Swaraj, and declares that in the event of the British people making common cause with the people of India, in securing the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress has no desire to declare complete independence, but in the event of the British people and Government remaining hostile to the Khilafat and not making full reparation for the Punjab wrongs, the Congress will strive to sever all connection with England and declare complete independence. The Congress declares its irrevocable decision not to enter into any compromise or settlement with Government about Swaraj without the settlement of the Khilafat question.

Another resolution congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and the Turks on their success and assures the Turkish nation of India's sympathy and support in its struggle to retain its status and independence.

There is a resolution re. the Moplah rising, and some minor changes in the constitution are proposed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at to-day's meeting of the Subjects Committee:—

"This Congress appeals to all those who do not believe in full Non-Cooperation, but who consider it essential, for the sake of national self-respect, to demand and insist upon the redress of Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and for the sake of full national self-expression, to insist upon the immediate establishment of Swaraj, to render full assistance to the nation in the promotion of unity between different religious communities, to popularise carding, handspinning and hand-weaving from its economical aspect, and as a cottage industry necessary in order to supplement the resources of millions of agriculturists who are living on the brink of starvation and who, to that end, practise the use of hand-spun and hand-woven garments to help the cause of total prohibition, and if the Hindus to bring about the removal of untouchabilities and to help the improvement of the condition of submerged classes.

"This Congress deeply deplores the outbreak of Moplah violence and fanaticism, resulting in the forcible conversion, by a certain section; but is of opinion that the prolongation of the rebellion in Malabar could have been prevented by the Government of Madras excepting the proferred assistance of Maulana Yakub Hasan and other Non-Cooperationists, and allowing Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to Malabar, and is further of opinion that the treatment of Moplah prisoners, as evidenced by the asphyxiation incident, was an act of inhumanity unheard of in modern times, and unworthy of the Government that calls itself civilised, in view of the deplorable occurrences in Bombay on the 17th November last, and after this the Congress assures all parties and communities that it is the desire and determination of the Congress to guard their rights to the fullest extent.

"This Congress desires to assure his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the British nation that, in advocating and pursuing the boycott of any welcome to his Royal Highness, there was, and is, no desire on the part of the people to offer any affront to, or show any ill-will towards the Prince but that the boycott was the part of a movement inaugurated by the Congress to frustrate the exploitation of the Prince's visit on the part of the bureaucracy, to strengthen its hold upon India which has resulted in the emasculation and paperism of the nation.

The main resolution which was duly proposed by Mahatma Gandhi will be discussed in the Committee to-morrow.

DISCUSSION OF MAIN RESOLUTION.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S OPPOSITION

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed sitting this morning, and is busy discussing the main resolution of the session, in moving which Mr. Gandhi emphasised that they would step into the new year with full belief in the programme of non-violent Non-cooperation and finish it with a fight with the Government to the finish. The resolution is being warmly discussed. A large number of amendments are being pressed.

At five this evening, the All-India Congress Committee adjourned till Tuesday morning without making any appreciable progress in connection with the main resolution which alone was discussed to-day. In introducing the resolution, Mr. Gandhi announced that result of a conference with the Maharastra leaders, last evening, he had agreed, without surrender by tittle of the main principle, to a slight alteration in his original motion. They could now be sure of the willing and believing cooperation of the great Mahratta party. When the discussion of the resolution was taken up the President was flooded wth amendments from all sides. Almost from the beginning, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, President-elect of the All-India Moslem League led the opposition demanding deletion from the resolution of those phrases which excluded the posibility of resort to violence, or even the thought of it, so long as the pledge of non-violence was in force. Mr. Hasrat Mohani emphasised that as Islam allowed him to take to violence he did not want the door closed against him by insertion of the phrase which said that non-violence alone could help them to achieve their end. On being pointed out that his contention indirectly involved a change in the Congress creed the Maulana observed that he already intended to move in the open Congress for such a change. The debate revealed that the Muhammadan opinion opinion itself was divided. Although the Maulana was defeated twice he persisted in taking every opportunity to bring forth similar amendments upon this matter. The Congress Committee, on the motion of Mr. Gandhi, adjourned to allow time to the Mahomedan learned men to examine religious aspects of the pledge and to come to a settlement among themselves on this important question.

PLEDGE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

COMPLETE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

A private conference of the Moslem learned men, on the religious aspect of the pledge of non-violence with reference to the position taken up yesterday by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, sat last night and continued its consideration to-day. It is authoratively stated that there is every possibility of a complete settlement being arrived at on the disputed point.

PLEDGE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

While there is a general desire wholeheartedly to support Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress programme, a small section strongly holds it is wrong to pledge everyone to absolute non-violence, not only in word and deed but also in thought. Its contention is that non-violence in thought is strictly a mental state and it would be unfair to those who believing in violence are yet disposed to accept loyally the decision of a majority in the Congress and abide by it. They have no quarrel with those Hindus and Mohamedans who have made non-violence pure and simple their article of faith, but so far as they themselves are concerned they believe it is wrong to be bound down for all time to come to a doctrine which they are prepared to adopt only on ground of expediency. They are quite willing that the Congress programme requires time to be worked out, that wholehearted acceptance of it and unquestioning obedience are necessary and they are ready to render unquestioning obedience to the Congress mandate. But they also seek freedom for their conscience and should circumstances so demand to think and act differently. They want above everything else freedom to press their opinion and secure fuller support to their own views without prejudice to their remaining inside the Congress fold and co-operate with the national leaders in furthering the programme of non-cooperation and civil disobedience even on Mahatma Gandhi's plan. All that they claim is that the Congress should not make it impossible for them conscientiously to remain as active Congressmen pledged to further, so long as necessary the Congress programme, which would otherwise be invisible if certain words and expressions were introduced into the resolution as drafted for discussion in the Subjects Committee. Moulana Hasrat Mohini is a recognized leader of the minority which counts among its ranks not only some staunch Mussalmans but several equally staunch Hindus. But if they are strong and unswerving in their convictions they are no less staunch in their patriotism and in response to duty's call. They are prepared to subordinate their convictions to the greater good of the country. Undoubtedly this has given rise to a serious difference, particularly in view of Mahatma Gandhi's known resolve to tolerate no compromise with what he regards as an obsolete cred, the adjournment of the Subjects Committee till tomorrow morning seems to have given rise to some misunderstanding among the people generally that a deadlock had been reached. But there is so far no foundation for such a view and if time has been allowed it is evidently with a view to allow the matters to be talked over in a calm and undisturbed atmosphere, particularly among Mahomedan representatives I understand the question at issue was discussed late yesterday evening at a private meeting in the Muslim camp at which the leading representatives of both the sides were present. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. V. J. Patel also attended and though nothing is known at present as to the outcome of the meeting, there is no doubt that this morning more hopeful atmosphere prevails. It is likely that when the committee meets again the existing differences will have been fully composed. When the Khilafat Conference opened this morning an hour later than the advertised time it was evident that the last night's private meeting resulted in harmony. The Conference was the biggest ever held and besides a large body of members of reception, committee, hundreds of people from Bombay Punjab, Oudh, Bengal, Behar, Madras and the C. P. have arrived as delegates. The number of visiaors was quite large and the feature of interest was the presence of many khadi clad Hindu and Musalman ladies including Bi Amman and Mrs. Nehru. Several Hindu lady volunteers of the Congress were on duty among the lady visitors. The Conference opened under happy auspices and among the latecomers were Messrs. Achariar, ex-President of the Congress, S. Sriniwas Iyengar of Madras and Jayakar. All the leading men of the Congress, Khilafat and Muslim league were present. The procedings were profoundly impressive and in response to the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, everyone restrained from making any demonstrations but the cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar" occasionally relieved the monotony of compulsory silence imposed on all, and in these cries uttered with the soul-stirring depth of feeling and resonance the whole house joined. The speeches were agreeably short but lacked none of their eloquence and enthusiasm, and when at the outset the Urdu verses, specially composed in honour of the occasion, were sung every cord of sympathy was set in motion in thousands of hearts and hundreds of voices encored as each verse was recited and the house joined in repeating the refrain of "Amin, Amin Alla-ho-Akbar" which called back to memory a devout religious atmosphere.

Hakim Ajmal Khan spoke for a little over half an hour in clear and impressive voice without even once faltering in purpose that actuated everyone present. The speech was listened to with wrapt attention. On the Hakim Saheb resuming his seat, some formal announcements were made and the Conference adjourned till the afternoon to discuss the resolutions.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Since some days past, the city has been gathering men from all directions and now both the Khadinagar and the Khilafatnagar are overcrowned. It is almost impossible to walk along the roads; so densely crowded are they both with men and women. Nothing but Khaddar is seen everywhere and the enthusiasm of the people is unbounded. Men of all varieties, creeds and religions have gathered here for national work. Last night the Congress pandal was illuminated and it presented a very imposing spectacle with its massive and huge gates snowwhite in colour at nights. The roads are uncomfortably choked with surging mass of humanity, and yet the Congres has not begun its Sessions.

The Khaddar Exhibition draws its vast crowds the whole day; and is both instructive and interesting.

The Khilafat Conference which began this morning was presided over by Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee being Mr. Syed Ali Miya Kadri of Ahmedabad. The pandal is a huge one. The delegates sat on the ground. There were a few chairs also. On a raised platform the president and prominent members were sitting, among whom were a number of ladies, prominent among these has been Amma Sahiba, mother of the Ali Brothers who was greeted with loud cheers. Amonst those present were Mr. Abbas Tayebji, Mr. Balabbhai Patel, Haji Siddick Khatri, Doctor Syed Mahomed of Patna, Shri Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Mozomalli Moulana, Moulana Hazrat Mohani, Seth Chotani, Mr. Usman Subhani, Moulana Abdul Majid Badaui, Maulana Syed Mohidin, Fakir Nawab Ismail Khan Sahib, Mohamed Hussain Moulvi, Subhanagga Khan, Moulana Azad Subbani, Moulana Ziaul Islam, Suleman Nadir, Zahoor Ahmed barrister, Mr. Agha Safdar, Molvi Mahomedab, Nawab Hajimusa, Swami Satyadev, Mrs. Nehru Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Choudhri and Miss Anusuya Sarabai. The audience numbered about seven to eight thousand. Proceedings began with prayers and songs; and after the Chairman's speech had been delivered the Hakim Sahib was duly proposed to the chair. The President then delivered his speech which was frequently punctuated with shouts of approval. After the speech was made the conference adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the All-India Khilafat Conference, opened the proceedings with a well thought out speech in Urdu in which he reviewed the present political situation in the country, and discussed the question of Khilafat in the light of devolopment in India and the Near East. He began by saying that it was sheer waste of time to deliver long presidential speeches and that it was futile to dwell on the different phases of the present struggle which were obvious to all. He remarked that since the last Khilafat Conference at Karachi a great change had taken place and European diplomacy in the Near East and other Islamic countries had been repeatedly defeated, thus bringing us nearer to our goal. If we devoted our best energies to the work, final achievement was not far. He pointed out that the Islamic world was well prepared for a great revolution. Islamic Federation in Contral Asia, Caucasia, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistaa, and above all the regenerated Turkey gave promise of a greater future for Islam. So to say, India on the one and Asia Minor on the other are but two extreme links in a chain of the future Islamic Federation, which were gradually but surely joining together all the intermidiate factors in one great system of ordered evolution. Likewise the present condition in Europe clearly indicated the great possibility of the emancipation of Asia from political bondage and economic slavery. In India, the work had already begun.

EVENTS OUTSIDE INDIA.

The Hakim Sahib asked his compatriots, deeply interested in the events taking place outside India, to bear in mind the fact that the success of our efforts in the cause of Khilafat was bound to help the awakening of India and that the regeneration of Asia was closely bound up with the Khilafat question, inasmuch as that it was, as a matter of fact, the forerunner of a general awakening of Asia. United India could not afford to ignore the developments in the Islamic world, especially because no less than seventy millions belonging to the Islamic faith formed part of the Indian nation and had a share in its destiny. Afghanistan, the neighbouring Islamic country touching our border, was already

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CONGRESS

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Enthusiasm in connexion with Congress, Khilafat activities continues unabated. The influx of people has been very large, much beyond all expectations and both Congress Nagar and the City proper, appear to be veritable moving towns. Popular enthusiasm is so high that no personal inconvenience has deterred men, women and children from making pilgrimage to the Congress pandal which is at all times besieged by large numbers of people. Admission to the pandal is by tickets of four annas each but that has not deterred the public from obtaining admittance into the grounds. The pandal and all other objects have evoked admiration from the spectators. One must witness the whole scene to realise what tremendous strides have been made in rousing national consciousness and political education of the masses. To the bureaucratically tempered people, it may seem incredible, but nevertheless it is true to-day, that the people of India, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi and the new spirit that is at work, have made greater progress during the last twelve months than at any other time before. The very air they breathe has undergone a radical change and the people feel actually that they are free men and not slaves, actuated by one fixed and and indomitable purpose, namely, of attaining Swaraj and no amount of sacrifice is regarded as too great.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole Congress arrangements are a regular school of discipline for the people in qualities of self-abnegation and will to endure voluntarily hardships of life. The boarding and lodging arrangements all seem to be designed so as to inculcate among delegates and visitors one common feeling of nationality and brotherhood and no social or class distinctions are observed. The millionaire or beggar who enters Congress Nagar feels himself suddenly transformed and is made to forget that he is one or the other but to feel that he is man and equal of any one else. A general kitchen serves as a common meeting ground for all castes and creeds and barriers which have hitherto separated class from class, section from section, are no more to be observed. All alike have willingly accepted these arrangements and taken everything gracefully, overlooking any shortcomings that are inseparable from undertakings of such magnitude as the Congress.

NO FEAR OF CATASTROPHE.

Outside Khadi Nagar wherever the eye turns it rests on a moving stream of people who spend their time in visiting various camps, *pandels* and the exhibition. It was indeed refreshing to behold among the vast multitude of people several Parsi and Christian men, women and children, all most entirely clad in foreign clothes mixing freely among the crowds and not one untoward incident marred the splendid progress of the Congress week. There have been no noisy demonstrations and everywhere one beholds unmistakeable signs of amity and concord. This ought to dispel from the public mind all gloomy fears of impending catastrophe occasioned by false and mischievous reports that have been given currency to in a mysterious fashion and which have caused, not unnaturally, considerable apprehension in the mofussil. There is, however, not the least ground for such apprehension and there can be no better testimony than the fact that Parsis have been freely moving about in Congress Nagar all these days without in any way being molested or even jeered at or ridiculed. Utmost tolerance is shown towards all classes, no matter what their dress or appearance or political predilection and even the Indian police who had been posted in such large numbers all over the town, have displayed the spirit of *bon homie* and freely fraternised with the Congress volunteers, not disdaining to take advantage of Congress conveyances for reaching different points.

WELCOME TO LEADERS.

Nothing has hitherto been said about the splendid welcome accorded by the citizens of Ahmedabad to the Congress and Khilafat leaders. The whole city has been gaily decorated with festoons and bunting by private citizens and they have vied with one another in friendly rivalry to contribute to the success of both the Congress and the Khilafat organisations. Processions in honour of the President-elect and other leaders were attended by thousands of people who lined the routes with happy smiling faces. There is no lack of goodwill among the townsmen. The Congress and Khilafat workers have spared no pains to make themselves useful to visitors and shown unfailing courtesy and forbearance, under most trying circumstances. They have by their courage and tenacity of purpose in sticking to their posts in spite of trying circumstances and by sheer hard work and patience overcome all difficulties in the way of successful organisation. This is by no means overdrawing the picture, specially great and trying has been the brunt of burden that has been shouldered by the organisers of the Khilafat Conference, most of their trusted leaders being in jail and their willing workers snatched away in numbers. Those who were left behind have readily taken places temporarily rendered void and tried to discharge the onerous duties to the best of their abilities.

LEADERS HARD AT WORK.

Seth Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committtee, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Abdul Kader have been here for days together, doing their utmost to expedite the work of the Conference attending to the needs of their guests who have come here to attend the Conference Dr. Ansari and Mr. Moazam Ali are also here doing much unostentatious work and their spirit is undaunted. Of the Congress workers the same may be said and it is not easy to describe how the Chairman and the Secretaries and other office bearers have been slaving virtually to further the interests of the Congress. Of course, in all their trials, doubts, fears and hopes Mahatma Gandhi has been a constant sharer with them, cheering them up with his inspiring presence or encouraging them with his guidance in complicated issues.

Among the new arrivals are Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah and others. On the whole this year promises to be a turning point in India's onward march and we may soon hope to see again in the ranks of Congressmen those stalwarts, who had been loyal to their convictions and were constrained to stand out last year. Let the Congress work out its programme unhampered.

HUNGER STRIKE.

LALA LAJPATRAI AND 79 MORE.

AS PROTEST AGAINST BAD FOOD.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Lala Lajpatrai is on hunger-strike since Saturday as a protest. Extremely bad food is served in the jail. In sympathy 79 political prisoners abstained from taking food.

VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVITY.

On the 25th December three batches of volunteers numbering 40 each went round preaching about Khaddar. Reaching the Purani Kotwali they came back to the Chowk Matti where they dispersed.

To-day the three batches 40 each went out again in the city, arriving at Haveli at 3 p.m. A public meeting was held Mr. Rishennath presiding. Two resolutions were passed congratulating Lala Gowardhandas and Mr. Dilawar Singh on their arrests and expressing deep concern for Lala Lajpatrai and the 79 prisoners on hunger-strike.

85 ARRESTS IN MUTTRA.

TRIALS CONDUCTED IN CAMERA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Dec. 24

The local authorities conduct the trial of cases under Criminal Law Amendment Act, in a very high-handed manner. The city Magistrate holds the trials in jail where the public are not admitted, not even newspaper correspondents. Educated young men of respectable families are given rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate for technical offences. Public feeling is thus more excited. Seven volunteers while parading peacefully through the city were arrested on the 21st inst. while on the 22nd 13 volunteers, including Dr. Munnalal, President of the City Congress Committee, were arrested. 24 volunteers including Mr. Abdulgani, Secretary local Khilafat committee, parading peacefully, were arrested on the 23rd. In all about 85 have been arrested and on the 22nd 6 were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Soon after conviction it is alleged these young patriots were made to grind corn and prepare rope without being even examined by the Superintendent of Jail.

It is rumoured that the Commissioner has sent orders to local authorities that persons accused and convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act be treated as political prisoners, but Mr. Freemantle the Magistrate, is rumoured to have suspended these orders till the decision of his correspondence with Government.

STATE OF RUSSIAN FAMINE.

DR. NANSEN'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 26

Christiania.—A warmly worded appeal for help has been issued by Dr. Nansen to several nations in which he owells on frightful sufferings of millions of Russians from hunger and cold. He describes the statement that the help sent is consumed by the Soviet Government and red army as black lies contrived by human devils for sake of political intrigue. He declares that a flood of lies is emanting from Helsingfors and guarantees that all help sent to him and American organisations reaches the famine centres exclusively. He asks specially for bread corn.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICIALS ON STRIKE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVALENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Alexandria.—There has been considerable excitement throughout the day. The police are patrolling the town and armoured cars have frustrated the attempts to hold demonstrations. The Government officials have decided to strike from the 26th to 28th December. The Cruiser "Ceres" has arrived.

CHINA'S PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Peking.—Liangshihyi has been appointed the premier.

MAHATMA—THE DICTATOR.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

making efforts to attain complete independence.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

Referring to the recent Anglo-Afghan Treaty, the President remarked that it was the first step towards a complete indication of the natural and political honour of the Afghans. All that could possibly be said against the Treaty was that it was perhaps not well timed and that the Indian people would have approved a further postponment. But on the whole the treaty was an admirable and a statemanlike achievent on the part of His Majesty the Amir and his Ministers. The Afghan nation deserved to be congratulated mainly because the Treaty was, if anything, a clear guarantee of a complete independence in the near future. Along with this, the recent consolidation of the Islamic States in Azerbaijan, Caucasia, and Persia was as significant, as the great victory of the Kemalist forces over the Greeks which completely smashed the British diplomacy in the East and induced France to conclude a separate treaty with Angora, thus undermining the alliance and at the same time giving an impetus to the efforts of those who stood for right and justice. He pointed out that intense efforts were being made to dissuade France and to spoil the prospects of peace but it was not too much to hope that France would not commit such a mistake, because we know that she was absolutely disgusted with the cross currents of European diplomacy and the sordid machinations of Allied Foreign Offices and in her own interest and also in the interest of peace and order had to dissociate herself from diplomatic intrigues leading to worse difficulties. Even the French Press declared that it was not so very difficult to solve the Near Eastern question if only Great Britain would care to help. It was British Ministers who were found lacking in statesmanship and political foresight and relied simply on their diplomacy which only weakned the Alliance, so much so that even Italy, with hardly any sympathy for the Turks and always their enemy, began to turn round and join hands with the Kemalists. It would not be long before she, too, like France, concluded a separate treaty with Angora. Inspite of British efforts to camouflage the real issue by slightly reversing or amending the Treaty of Sevres, Great Britain could not afford to ignore the world-wide unrest which had affected adversely the prestige of the British Empire. The world now understood the diplomatic tricks, which were the stock in trade of the British Imperialism. British Ministers used to assert that they were prepared to do justice to the Turks but they could not take any action alone and were in honour bound to respect the Alliance. Now that out of the three Allied Powers, France had already concluded a separate peace and Italy was actively sympathising with the Turks, who was there to complete revision of the Treaty of Sevres?

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

Turning to questions arising out of the Nationalist movement in India, the Hakim Sahib remarked that the present struggle between bureaucracy and the people of India was a striking demonstration of brute force against moral force. The fact was very significant that the ever increasing repression now apparently unrestrained by any considerations of law and regulation, was adding to the moral courage of a suffering people, who were gaining in strength and vitality with every fresh exhibition of force by the Government. Referring to the recent disorders in Bombay, the President pointed out that they were initiated mainly by a few unscrupulous and ignorant men who were never connected with the Non-Cooperation movement. But the sad events of Bombay had a silver lining. It did one's heart good to see that throughout the country the spirit of non-violence, the basic principle of the movement, had found a place in the hearts of the people and they were found to be sufficiently trained and organised to stand any amount of repression and suffering without giving way to violence. The true spirit had permeated the masses, and it could now be declared with great confidence that so far as this movement was concerned, the possibility of public disorder or violence hardly existed. This was the greatest guarantee of ultimate success. Immediately after the disorders in Bombay the Bureaucracy lost its head and Lord Reading failed to grasp the situation. He took a wrong turn and precipitated further difficulties. It was an irony that the very Government, who wanted to keep the Prince above politics, proved to be the sole cause of placing His Royal Highness in a false and awakward position. The bureaucracy with the stage-managing wanted to utilize the Royal visit in its own way. But in its profound wisdom it took a false step and to the great regret of the people of India placed the Prince in a vortex of political struggle. They tried to suppress the legitimate feelings of the people and only succeded in intensifying the movement. Now that a full measure of repression had already been tried and prisons were full, the Viceroy came out with a confession that he was perplexed and could not understand the movement. Even now he did not realize that the very diagnosis on which he relied was wrong, and that therefore the treatment must fail. The Government miserably blundered when instead of prosecuting and punishing individual offenders, they declared all associations unlawful. This was a challenge thrown out to all national movements and activities and nationalists could not afford to ignore it. They took it up and began to fill up the jails in an absolutely non-violent manner and spirit..

The President remarked that at the time it was futile to repeat the details of what was happening. But he pointed out that even the religious tolerance of which the bureaucracy talked so much had exploded. After the Karachi trial we know what religious tolerance amounted to. It is according to the official interpretation, subservient to the considerations of policy and administration. That was all.

He summed up with the remark that non-violence and the capacity for suffering were the two essentials. They were the key to success. Every Nationalist should consider it his duty to go to jail and to suffer for the sake of Right and Justice and should religiously observe the basic principle of non-violence.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Refering to the suggestions about the Round Table Conference and the speech recently delivered by Lord Ronaldshay, the Hakim Sahib was disappointed to see that the bureaucratic notions about an unlimited prestige and power were still the guiding factor. He remarked that there were a few men in the country indeed, who could now be misled by the so-called conciliatory speeches which were full of futile threats and platitudes about law and order. We too wanted peace but only by safeguarding our citizens' rights and national honour.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Referring to the Liberal Party and Moderates Hakim Sahib declared the recent poutical developments were making them very uneasy and we should not forget that most of those belonging to the Liberal Party were honest nationalists. Whatever their views their motives should not be doubted. They had quite a long experience of the Reforms. They took offices under the new constitution and they went to the Councils inspite of the Congress, perhaps in the hope that they would thus be able to prevent the high handedness of the Government. But now they know that they had failed to prevent the Government from misbehaving itself. Apart from those who might have joined the Government for the sake of personal gain, most of the Moderates deserved respectful attention. Hakim Sahib said he had not given up all hope and believed that sooner or later the Moderates would join hands with the Nationalists. It was not right to run down honest patriots merely on account of difference of opinion or method. Likewise we should have no ill-will towards the Police or the Army. They too were not beyond our hope. The President appealed to all nationalist workers to treat the policeman or soldier with tolerance and make allowance for his weaknesses and defects.

MALABAR DISORDERS.

Regarding the disorders in Malabar the President remarked that he was very much grieved to see that the brave Moplah transgressed the commandments of islam by resorting to forcible conversion. But we knew that fortunately there were only a few who had committed such mic-deeds and that the majority of the brave people were goaded into armed rebellion by an extremely high handed administration. Our sympathies should be with all the sufferers whether Moplahs or Hindus. In this connection he referred to the atrocities committed there under Martial Law and the Railway Van tragedy. Had the Government allowed the Nationalists to enter the disturbed area, much suffering could have been prevented and he thought that the peace would have been easily restored.

In the end the President appeared to the Musalmans of India to carry on the present struggle with increasing energy and fortitude—never forgetting that they must always take their stand on the bedrock of non-violence and love of Truth.

Before the Conference adjourned its sitting this morning it passed the following resolution: "This Conference expresses its deep allegiance and profound attachment to Amirul Mominnin Khalifatul Musslamin, His Imperial Majesty Sultan of Turkey and solemnly affirm that every Mussulman as such believes in Khalifat as an article of faith and is prepared to stand by its preservation even at the sacrifice of his life and he further considers it his religious duty to declare unswerving loyalty to the Khalifat of Islam" After the resolution was passed it was announced that the Conference would adjourn till evening to enable the subjects committee to resume its sittings to dispose of further draft resolutions. The subjects committee's sitting having however lasted longer than expected the conference could not resume sitting till 8-30 p.m. At the outset several contributions to Angora Fund were announced and large sums were promised on behalf of several Khilafat committees.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

Moulvi Abdul Majid Badayani moved the principal resolution of the Conference, namely the one relating to Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobidence. The text differs somewhat from the Congress Resolution in regard to the preamble but is similar in other respects. It is understood that the resolution was agreed upon at last night's sitting of the subjects committee and that it was the result of absolutely unanimous agreement among the members of the committee. The resolution lays emphasis on the need of organizing volunteers as a part of the programme of non-violent Non-Cooperation and offering civil disobedience in certain circumstances. Moulana Syed Suleiman Nadvi seconded the resolution and Khwaja Abdur Rehman supported. The Conference is still proceeding.

HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

AMMAN SAHEIBA'S APPEAL FOR COW PROTECTION.

(From our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

The second Humanitarian Conference was held to-day at the Music Conference pandal under the presidency of Mr. Bakthi Raj Rushiraj, a well-known humanitarian. There was a distinguished gathering including His Holiness the Guru Shankaracharya of Sharadapith. After the presidential election was over Mr. Nanavati read the president's address which was in Gujerati.

The address laid emphasis on the need of cattle preservation and cow protection, abstention from meat eating and drinking and prevention of export of food and cattle. In conclusion Mr. Bakhtiraj said that Swaraj was a necessity in order to secure all these objects.

After the reading of the address was over several resolutions standing on the agenda were discussed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Lallubhai Jhaveri, Nanalal Kavi, Shri Sankaracharya and Nanavati. The Ali brothers' mother also spoke a few words on Hindu-Moslem unity and protection of cows. The conference lasted about five hours and was largely attended.

The Bombay Humanitarian League is holding a public meeting under the Presidency of Jagadguru Shankaracharya, in the grounds of the Muslim Nagar when the question of conservation of India's cattle wealth will be prominently discussed.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor, Indian Social Reformer, presiding over the Social Conference declared no Swaraj would be worth having unless the nation believed, in heart and soul, that every citizen was entitled to equal rights. To condemn any class of people as untouchables was to declare themselves unfit to exercise any power of Government.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ARRIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Pandit Malaviya arrived to-day.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

MADRAS DELEGATES' MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Madras Presidency Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" presiding, a resolution was passed urging the delegates of all the different Provincial circles in the presidency to help make the boycott of the Prince's visit to the Madras city effective.

CONGRESS OFFICE BROKEN OPEN.

ARREST OF SECRETARY & 150 VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 25.

The Police broke open the Congress Office to-day and searched its Secretary's house and arrested him. This acted as a fillip to the Congress volunteers who paraded in batches in the Chowk, reciting verses. It is understood about one hundred and fifty of them have been arrested. There is a great sensation in the city. The police are accused of having assaulted some persons while dispersing a crowd which was calm and peaceful.

A CALL FOR TRUCE.

(By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.)

The Viceroy has spoken. There is a distinct agreeable change both in the tone and temper, and the position taken up lately in his previous utterances. It has removed the breaking tension put upon the present very grave situation, made graver by the happenings of the past few weeks. It is a happy augury that His Excellency and his Government have realized that there is yet another and a surer means of maintaining law and order and that is by handling the whole situation in a spirit of conciliation and mutual understanding. The idea of a Round-table Conference seems to have gone home. We may take it that His Excellency is not only impressed with the idea; he is even ready to take it up. His speech, signifies his willingness to accept so far as his government is concerned, the necessary conditions preliminary to the Conference and essential for a state of truce. The conditions are embodied in the recommndations of the deputation that waited upon him in this connection. These are that the various notifications and proclamations recently issued by Government would be withdrawn, and all persons imprisoned as the result of their operations immediately released. So far so good. But His Excellency asks that the activities which have led Government to adopt the preventive measures be suspended during the truce. It is clear from the speech that what His Excellency wants is not the resumption of practice by Non-cooperating lawyers; nor the resumption of studies by the non-cooperating students, but a calm and serene atmosphere for a Conference. That implies only a suspension *for the period of the truce only*, of the propoganda of civil disobedience and boycott, by public meetings, volunteer organisations, picketing, calling up general *hartals*, and the inauguration of civil disobedience on an organised scale. There is a radical difference between this and the position taken up by Lord Ronaldshay. Lord Ronaldshay demanded not only that hartals should not be called up, but that the leaders ought to prevent all voluntary action on the part of individuals. That is not possible. You cannot prevent anybody who wants to give up his practice or who wants to withdraw his children from a government school, or who wants to close his shop on a particular occasion. All that I understand His Excellency the Viceroy desires is that there should be no organised effort on the part of various Khilafat and Congress organisations be made to encourage either, *during the period of the truce*.

I trust there would be no difficulty on the part of the leaders of the Non-coperation movement in accepting these simple conditions. There is no giving in even by an iota. There is nothing to be lost, but every thing likely to be gained by a Conference. Mahatma Gandhi and all other leaders associated with him, want the settlement of the Khilafat, the Punjab and the Swaraj question. *So do we.* The Government have expressed their desire to meet us in a Conference for the propose. Is it not incumbent upon everyone of us to put aside all minor considerations and afford all possible facilities to each other for the Conference to materialise. I make a personal appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and every Non-cooperator leader to accept the suggestion contained in the Viceroy's speech and begin working in that direction.

A CONFERENCE BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi has already signified his assent to meet the leaders of various shades of opinion in a Conference. It is imperative that this Conference should come off before the Round-table Conference with the Government does. After all are not all of us whether Non-co-operators or not working for the same goal, the same common good! Is it then really altogether impossible for us to come to a common understanding, a common agreement by which to stand or fall together. In any case let us meet, and meet at once, and put our hands together. The Conference will be one step in the right direction—a signal to a common understanding and common agreement. May it not lead to the desired end as a result of its deliberations. I hope and trust it will.

ALL OVER ORANGES.

TROUBLE AT CALCUTTA.

ONE KILLED 25 WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

There was a serious riot last evening in Entally, a Mahommedan quarter of the city, in which one man was killed, twenty-three injured.

The origin of the riot is said to have been due the refusal of payment by an Anglo-Indian to a hawker the price of oranges. There was an altercation in which the Mahommedans took the side of the hawker while some Eurasians, worse for liquor, took the side of the Anglo-Indian, While this was going on an Anglo-Indian Civil Guard appeared and the situation threatened to develop seriously. A report of firearms was heard and a boy was wounded. Mahommedans raided the house of an Anglo-Indian. Just at that moment a large number of sergeants and armed police appeared. The crowd dispersed after twenty-five men had been wounded. They were sent to a hospital where one man died immediately, after admission.

Last night the Anglo-Indians living near the Wellesley Square apprehending a general attack by the Mahommedans informed the local Civil Guards who found a crowd and arrested a man with a knife.

On Sunday 44 Khilafat volunteers were arrested.

CAWNPORE LIBERALS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 24

The Cawnpore Liberal Association has adopted a resolution regarding the existing political situation for submission to Government as follows:—

That while recognising the necessity maintenance of law and order for success of constitutional progress and ... ing the goal desired, the Cawnpore ... Association respectfully but emphatically protests against the policy of ... that has recently been adopted ... Government and is strongly of opinion the new policy of extending the ... Law Amendment Act to these ... putting it in operation ... Congress and Khilafat volunteers ... tions which were based on principles ... violence coupled with wholesale ... criminate arrests for technical ... for participating in business meetings of political associations was absolutely unjustified especially having regard to the fact that the few cases of eruption of violence this year in these provinces have been spasmodic and confined to certain local areas and mostly due to causes more economic than political. The Association is firmly of opinion that a constructive policy removing the root causes of discontent can alone restore permanent good will peace and prosperity in the country. This association therefore welcomes the idea of a round table conference of politicians of all shades of opinion to arrive at a resonable solution of the problems of Indian unrest and respectfully urges on the Government a prompt cancellation of notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the release of all political prisoners who have been sentenced for technical offences under the said Act. The Association urges the leaders of the non-co-operation movement also to cry "halt" in order to ease the situation and produce the calm atmosphere necessary for such a conference as suggested above.

DISTURBANCES AT SUEZ.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Cairo.—25th Several rioters have been killed and a number wounded in disturbances at Suez.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN EGYPT

MARTIAL LAW IN CAIRO

ZAGHLUL'S SUPPORTERS SENT TO SUEZ

STUDENTS DECLARE INDEFINITE STRIKE

BRITISH TROOPS HELD IN READINESS

ARMED NAVAL FLOTILLA MOVING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 24.

The British military authorities have taken control and the situation appears to be well in hand. Zaghlul Pasha has been taken to Suez in a motor car under escort. The authorities are acting very vigorously and are determined to suppress any possible trouble.

General Allenby has issued a proclamation forbidding the banks or persons, holding money on behalf of Zaghlul Pasha or any extreme Nationalist association, to make any payments from such credits without General Allenby's written permission

WARSHIPS "CERES" AND "CLEMATIS."

ORDERED TO GO TO EGYPT AT ONCE.

Malta.—The Warships Ceres and Clematis have been ordered to Egypt, and will leave forthwith. Other warships are under orders to leave at the shortest notice.

ONSLAUGHT ON EUROPEAN SHOPS.

SEQUEL TO ZAGHLUL'S ARREST

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

The European quarter seems to be freed from the unruly element, which invaded it as the result of Zaghlul's arrest. Nevertheless, some Europeans have been stoned and onslaughts were made on their shops as is evidenced by the spectacle of a mass of broken glass; but apparently these tactics were not accompanied by looting.

The native quarters are filled with intense excitement.

Trams have been suspended owing to stone-throwing by mobs.

STUDENTS' PART IN GISA INCIDENT.

ZAGHLUL'S SUPPORTERS TAKEN TO SUEZ.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Dec. 25.

Cairo.—The details of the Gisa incident show that the students raided the Survey Offices and in the course of their ejectment five natives were killed and twenty injured. Six of Zaghlul's supporters, whose expulsion had been ordered, were to-day conveyed by a motor car to Suez.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

MOB ATTACKING GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 25

Cairo.—British troops are proceeding to the suburb of Gisa, where the mob is attacking the Government offices. Otherwise Cairo appears to be quiet. Troops have also been despatched to Tantah, which is unsettled.

THE ORDER ON ZAGHLUL'S SUPPORTER.

PROTEST BY DISSENTIENT MEMBERS OF HIS DELEGATION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

The dissentient members of Zaghlul's delegation, who have been supporting Adly, have sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George, strongly protesting against the order regarding Zaghlul's supporters.

SCHOOLS ARE IDLE.

STUDENTS ENDEAVOURING TO MAKE GOVT OFFICIALS STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Decd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 26.

Cairo.—Most of the schools are idle and the students are endeavouring to make the Government officials strike. Many have done so. The military frustrated the attempts by the students to set fire to Government property.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Dec. 26.

Cairo.—The authorities informed Madame Zaghlul that she could join her husband. She replied that she intended to take her husband's place. He was the father of people and she would become their mother.

Those killed include "Professor Jean North," a wellknown figure in Cairo. He claimed to be the famous Archduke who disappeared mysteriously years ago. He was stabbed several times in the back while proceeding to his humble lodging.

The students of the El Azhar university have declared indefinite strike.

A number of bluejackets have arrived in Cairo. It is reliably reported that a flotilla of armed nile boats officered and manned by the Royal Navy is proceeding to Upper Egypt during the next few days. Minor disturbances have occurred at Damanhour which were dealth with by the police.

Demonstrations are reported from Beni Souff.

"LONG LIVE ZAGHLUL"

LEAFLETS DITRIBUTED IN ALEXANDRIA MOSQUES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 p.m. Dec. 25.

Alexandria.—Leaflets inciting to insurrection have been distributed in the mosques. They conclude with the words:—"Long live Zaghlul!"

TWO REGIMENTS KEPT IN READINESS AT MALTA

TO PROCEED TO EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Dec. 26.

Malta.—It is understood that two regiments here the Second Sussex and First Gordons are held in readiness to proceed to Egypt.

MORE MARTIAL LAW ORDERS IN CAIRO.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT PORTSAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Decd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 26.

Cairo.—An order under martial law notifies that public disorders rioting and destruction of property will be rigorously suppressed by the military, who have received orders to shoot, when necessary.

Five of the arrested followers of Zaghlul have been taken to Suez. The remaining three having complied with Lord Allenby's orders are remaining in Egypt. The European quarter was perfectly quiet this morning Minor disturbances have occurred in the native quarters but are being effectively dealt with by the military. A number of arrests have been made. Twelve persons had been killed up to last night, all natives except one. Apparently the military have hitherto suffered no casualties.

MOBS AT PORT SAID.

It is reported from Port Said that mobs broke through the police cordon and penetrated the European quarter. The British military authorities intervened and quickly restored order. It is understood that the military have taken over control. The fact that telegraphs, telephones and railways are working normally indicates favourable situation in the provinces.

ARREST OF ZAGHLUL'S FOLLOWERS.

REFUSED TO OBEY ORDER OF INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Cairo.—Six of Zaghlul's supporters have been arrested. Three refused to obey the order to return to their villages and three have not yet replied to the injunction and have been allowed a few hours in which to make up their minds. Two demonstrators have been killed by gunshots. Apparently, all is quiet in the provinces.

DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO.

WHAT REUTER'S REPRESENTATIVE SAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Cairo.—Touring the town yesterday afternoon, Reuter's representative found everything quiet, though evidences of the previous troubles were shown by the sight of the torn-down trees and lamposts, in some streets flame jets were seen issuing from the broken pipes, many missiles were lying about, while a barricade of trees and lampposts was erected in one place. The streets were fairly empty.

The French newspapers protest against the attcks on the French shops as only damaging Egypt's cause.

LORD ALLENBY'S ORDER,

ZAGHLUL ON EGYPTIAN NATION'S RIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Zaghlul's reply to Lord Allenby's order declares that only the Egyptian nation is entitled to prevent him from carrying out the sacred duty with which the nation has entrusted him.

DEMONSTRATORS IN ALEXANDRIA.

DISPERSED BY POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Alexandria.—The police dispersed five hundred demonstrators in the Central Square to-day, after some stone-throwing. No casualties occurred.

WANTON DESTRUCTION IN CAIRO.

CITY BRISTLING WITH POLICE AND TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Although there has been much wanton destruction, the disturbances have been relatively unimportant and the situation need not be regarded with anxiety. The town is bristling with police and the British and Egyptian troops, who are localising the demonstrations.

Aeroplanes have carried out demonstrations over the Nile delta.

PACIFIC TREATY.

PRESIDENT HARDING ON DIFFERENCES IN INTERPRETATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Washington.—President Harding has issued another statement declaring that any differences in the interpretation of the Pacific Treaty are of no importance. President Harding asserted that the pact, which did not contemplate alliance of entanglement, was in full accord with the American traditions.

NAVAL COMMMITTEE.

ITALY'S SUGGESTION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

The Italian delegation has suggested to the Naval Committee the convoking of an international gathering of broader scope after the present Conference, in order to deal particularly with the question of submarines and auxiliary craft. A number of nations, not represented at the present Conference, might at a comparatively small cost secure sufficient submarines with which to menace the security of the Powers which were represented at the Conference.

SUBMARINE DEBATE

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY TO ADMIRAL DEBON.

DEVELOPMENT OF AUXILIARY CRAFT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 25.

Washington.—The Submarine debate in the Naval Committee showed that breakers are ahead of the conference, not in the Pacific but in the European waters. Sgr. Schanzer who followed Mr. Balfour suggested a wider conference before action for abolition could be undertaken. Admiral Debon depicted the possibility of huge airships in the future capable of attacks by land and sea, spreading gas and paralysing large ships and possibly squadrons when the submarine might become an anti-aircraft defence in view of its submerging capability. He said that the French delegation was also convinced that the idea of large submarines could not be dismissed.

Mr. Balfour replying to Admiral Debon's arguments regarding the defensive uses of submarines emphatically denied that the immunity from attack enjoyed by the German coasts during the war was due to submarines. He cited the bombardment by submarines for hours without loss or injury to a British ship and likewise insignificant results accomplished by submarines when the British lay for months in the Dardanelles.

Mr. Balfour said that if submarines were allowed it would be necessary for navies to be increased by the small crafts to fight the submarines. Admiral Debon had said that such a craft could be obtained from merchantmen and fishermen but Mr. Balfour asked where France and Italy were going to get these. He pointed out that the most difficult problem of the war was the maintenance of sea communications. Towards developing the auxiliary Craft to deal with submarines, France contributed 257, Italy 298 and Britain 3676 ships and Mr. Balfour asked if the war had been fought without Britain what would have prevented absolute blockade of the French coasts. He declared that no country in Europe but Britain was able to tackle submarine peril and therefore it must not be supposed that Britain would suffer most by submarine activities in the future.

CHANCES OF SUPPORT TO BRITISH PROPOSAL.

MATTER TO BE DEVELOPED IN PRIVATE COMMITTEE

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Dec. 25.

Washington.—Yesterday's debate in the Naval Comittee on the subject of submarines lasted for three hours, Mr. Balfour, Admiral Debon and Sgr. Schanzer participating. Mr. Balfour extended the arguments in favour of total abolition advanced by Lord Lee and while admitting that the British Empire had no hope of getting any important support for abolition at this conference, earnestly trusted that their debates would go beyond the limits of the Conference. He supported Sgr. Schanzer's contention that the small States might through submarines become formidable aggressors and he quoted as an instance the case of Italy's five maritime neighbours.

An official communique issued after the debate says that no action has been taken although Admiral Debon declared that if the conference limited submarines than ninety thousand tons was the absolute minimum. It is expected that British argument regarding submarines will be further developed in the private committee and that the remainder of the British case will be presented by Lord Lee in the public session next week.

General opinion is that whatever decision is reached, a new conference will be called to discuss the question further.

LIMITATION OF SUBM ARINES

AMERICAN PROGRAMME BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Decd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 26.

Washington.—The American programme for limitation of submarines was presented to the Naval Committee to-day. It proposes sixty thousand tons each for Britain and America and the existing tonnaye for Japan, France and Italy.

ITALY AND JAPAN DECLINE AMERICAN.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOUNAGE OBJECTED TO.

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Decd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 26.

Washington.—Italy and Japan have declined to accept the submarine tonnage figures proposed by the American programme under which the existing tonnage of Britain and the United States is each cut by aproximately one-third, while France is left with forty-two thousand, Japan thirty-two thousand Italy twenty-two thousand.

MR. BALFOUR NOT TO LEAVE WASHINGTION BY 31ST.

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

Washington.—Owing to the continuance of the Washington Conference, Mr. Balfour has abandoned his intention to sail homewards on the 31st.

OUT SUBMARINES.

BRITISH CASE FOR ABOLITION.

NO SUPPORT FROM POWERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 24.

Washington.—Lord Lee to-day submitted the British case against submarines. He said that the war had proved that at best they were a very weak weapon of defence, also experience had shown that the submarine was only effective against unarmed ships, therefore the British were unable to see the essentialness of the submarine for the defence of the weaker nations. Germany, in spite of her large submarine tonnage, was unable to prevent the movements of fleets or troops. If abolition was impossible the British would favour rules regarding size.

A later message says none of the nations supported the argument for the abolition of submarines. M. Sarraut and Senhor Schanzer registered the opposition of France and Italy while Japan took practically the same stand although the Japanese regarded German submarinism as barbarous. The report of the American Advisory Committee also opposed the abolition but the delegation declared they would keep open mind pending the consideration of other British statements.

MINIMUM OF 90,000 SUBMARINE TONNAGE.

FRANCE'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

Though a formal request has not been preferred, the French delegation has suggested to the Naval Committee that any important naval power should be allowed the minimum of 90,000 submarine tonnage. This figure appeared in Mr. Hughes' plans for the United States and Britain.

BRITISH PLEA FOR OUTLAWING SUBMARINES.

PUBLIC OPINION IN AMERICA IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9 p.m. Dec. 25.

Public opinion in Washington is strongly behind the British plea that submarines should be outlawed, despite the fact that failure of the proposal is a foregone conclusion. All the delegates reiterate that submarine is indispensable for coast defence and mine-laying. American naval opinion moreover questions the British conclusion that submarine is an ineffective defensive weapon. This opinion is based on the beliefs in improvements in submarine construction in the near feature.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF LORD LEE'S PROPOSAL.

It is thought, however, that Lord Lee's proposal may compel reductions and at least lead to some definite pledge that will restrict the possibility of repetition of the German methods. Another important outcome likely is that Britain will feel justified in taking every protective measure against submarines. In this connexion the "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says that whatever France's demands are, the British will offer no obstruction.

Britain will simply say that she must take corresponding steps in the shape of craft such as Fight-cruisers and other anti-submarine weapons, which cannot be used offensively, but solely defensively.

NEED OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE

RIGHT OF HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FORMING ASSOCIATIONS

MATHAMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed regarding the Viceroy's reply to the Malaviya deputation, said he was most anxious for a settlement and wanted a Round Table Conference. He imposed no conditions but when conditions were imposed upon him prior to the holding of a conference he would examine and accept them only if they were not suicidal. The amount of tension that had been created could be regulated solely by the Government of India for the offensive that had been taken by them. Mr. Gandhi characterised Lord Reading's utterances as a mischievous misrepresentation of the attitude of the Congress and Khilafat organisations in connection with the Royal visit and declared that no threats and no enforcement of threats would strangle the agitation or send to rest the great national awakening. The Government of India had hurled the bombshell in the midst of material rendered inflammable by its own actions and wondered that it was not inflammable enough to explode. The immediate issue was not the redress of the three wrongs but the right of holding public meetings and forming associations for peaceful purposes. On this question there could be no yielding.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

It is understood Mr. Gandhi has replied stating that he can not negotiate with the Government suspending the non-co-operation movement before the personnel of the proposed Round Table Conference is intimated to him.—The "Bengalee"

NO SPEECHES DURING RECESS

MR. DE VALERA'S SUGGESTION AGREED TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 24.

Prior to adjournment, the Dail accepted Mr. De Valera's suggestion that there should be no speeches made during the recess.

London, Dec. 23.—Lord and Lady Montagu of Beaulieu have left for India for a visit of several months.

London, Dec. 23.—Sir Thomas and Lady Bennett left yesterday for a short visit to Bombay.

PRINTING AND FINISHING.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

Referring to the visit of Mr. Mackay Wood, of the Calico Printers' Association to India, to investigate the possibilities of establishing works in that country, the "Manchester Guardian" points out that not only will the ordinary incidence of tariff be considered, but the fact that even if printing and finishing should be done within walls, tariff is still applicable on cloth imported in grey state, and there is a possible extension of the boycott.

The situation for Lancashire printer and finisher is very grave and that it will soon be impossible to carry on, is authoritatively asserted.

CANNES' CONFERENCE.

GERMAN PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.

A Havas message from Paris says that France, Britain and Italy only are to be represented at the Cannes' Conference. Germany will not be invited, but she might be asked to send a plenipotentiary upon the conclusion of the meeting. The payment of German indemnity will be the chief topic under discussion, while the Russian situation is also to be examined.

The French and the British experts, remarks, Havas, Agency, seemed to agree last night that any delay of payments due in January and February from Germany would be refused.

LONDON-MARSEILLES AIR SERVICE.

EXPERIMENT TO BE MADE NEXT YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 24.

Paris.—The Compagnie Messageries Aeriennes will experiment next year, with direct air service, between London and Marseilles, and it is hoped that the line will work regularly in 1923. Leaving London at eight in the morning, the machines will arrive at Marseilles at seven in the evening. The service will be run in connexion with sailings for Egypt and the Far East, and, consequently, will improve the Eastern Mail and passenger service.

PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY.

MORE GENERAL THAN THE LAST.

500 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED YESTERDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The preparation to give a splendid reception to the Prince who arrives here to-morrow morning is nearing completion. Members of the Reception Committee are busy, whole day and men will work till late at night to make everything complete. The section of the city through which the Prince's procession passes looks charming. Houses on both sides of the route are beautifully decorated. Flags of various hues, artificial flowers, and wreaths of cotton, wool, and cloth, artistically placed by expert decorators, lend colour to the scene charm. So far the arrangement is perfect and there is absolute absence of indications to betray expectations.

But nothing of the sort could be seen in other parts of the city. Indications are not wanting to predict a general hartal to-morrow like, if not on a larger scale than, the one observed on the day the Prince landed in Bombay. The tension of feeling, increasing in the city since then, which characterised the allegations of intimidation and defiance of law on the one hand, and the counter-charges of high-handedness an repression on the other, reaches its climax to-morrow in all Indian parts of the city cannot be doubted, notwithstanding the combined efforts of Europeans and a section of Indians and the counter measures adopted by the authorities. The proscription of the Congress and Khilafat Volunteers and the arrest of some leaders and hundreds of volunteers led the non-co-operators to pursue their campaign ceaselessly. The result is that to-morrow's hartal will be general.

False stories are current of oppressions by the police, civil guards and military and this led the middle class Bengalees, remembering the unhappy incident at Bombay, to come to the conclusion that the prudent course would be to remain at home the whole day tomorrow. The hartal campaign appears to have caught the imagination of the illiterate classes among whom Mr. Gandhi's name acts like a charm and it is apprehended that there will be a total absence of coolies, transport workers and day labourers. Indians working in the fire stations announced their intention to observe hartal, whereupon they were dismissed and replaced by Anglo-Indians. The Corporation lamplighters are observing hartal and the city will be partially dark.

A false rumour was current this afternoon that military pickets will be posted who would force shopkeepers to keep their business places open tomorrow. This led the majority of shopkeepers all over the city to close their shops. In Burrabazar and the northern section no business was transacted this afternoon.

FIVE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

Today about two thousand volunteers were out and nearly five hundred were arrested. There was no disturbance.

One hundred and ten volunteers were convicted yesterday and to-day thirty-three were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Messrs. Bholanath Burman and Padam Raj Jain, leaders of the Burrabazar Congress Committee, were bound down on security of rupees five thousand each. They refused to sign the bond and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The cases against Messrs. C. R. Das, Abul Kalam Azad, B. N. Sasmal and Subas Bose, Congress leaders was adjourned till 5th January.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Calcutta gave the Prince of Wales a loyal and most enthusiastic welcome on his arrival here this morning. Despite complete hartal in the northern part of the city and consequent absence of public transport except for a number of motor cars labelled "On public service" for which arrangements were made by the Automobile House, the streets were thickly packed with enthusiastic crowds and cheering was taken up from end to end as the Royal procession passed.

The Prince drove in state to Government House. At Dalhousie Square the Calcutta Municipality presented an address to him, in the course of which it was said that India had now entered the new era of her history.

The Corporation encountered many difficulties in the past in making the city as at present stood and in association with the Improvement Trust was endeavouring to bring the city to high Municipal ideals.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

The Prince replying said:—I thank you for your loyal and hearty greeting on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta. This city has extended a warm welcome to my father and my grandfather and other members of my family a grateful recollection of which is still treasured. I can assure you, gentlemen, that I have been looking forward with special interest to my visit here. I have seen many cities in the Empire but few cities can view with interest which centres round Calcutta, the expansion of a small fishing village into a great manufacturing and commercial city with a port full of shipping and a vast exchange mart in daily touch with the Far East and America on the one side and with Europe Australia and Africa on the other forms a memorable chapter in our Empire the history of which both Britain and India may well be proud. The great part which this city has played in the history of India itself makes a powerful appeal to the imagination whether viewed as a stronghold of European commercial community, or as the capital of Bengal, and the chief city of our Bengali speaking subjects or in a more restricted but important [illegible] student centre. Calcutta arrests the attention and is invested with an importance peculiarly its own. Further if we add to the city proper Suburban Municipalities and Howrah with which it is connected with a continuous line of roads and buildings, Calcutta can claim that, with the exception of London no city in the Empire, has a larger number of inhabitants while few, if any, have a more cosmopolitan and hetrogenous population.

"BRIGHT AUGURY FOR BRITISH INDIA."

Gentlemen, you have alluded with becoming modesty to your responsibilities and the spirit in which you discharge them. It is, however, patent that a vast area and population entrusted to you are no light burden, that you arrange efficiently for water supply, lighting, communications, drainage, sanitation, food supply, health, medical relief for this vast charge amid difficulties and complexities which are absent in the case of other large towns and with a taxation figure per head of a moderation unknown in the cities of this class. It speaks volumes for your energy and organization. Notable work has also been done in town planning, and improvement by your sister body, the Improvement Trust with great schemes still before you to lead through to a successful issue. Public life in Calcutta offers a fascinating field, indeed, to those who are ready to devote their energies to the improvement of the welfare of their fellow citizens. That the citizens of Calcutta of various races and creeds have worked together in this Corporation in the past with such harmony and efficiency, and shown such admirable results is a bright augury for British India as a whole. If the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India is attended and inspired by as happy a spirit of united effort to secure the well-being of the people as animates your Corporation in municipal affairs, the future is indeed full of hope. I thank you once more for your address and your kind wishes. I am confident that I shall carry away most pleasant impressions and recollections from your great city.

CALCUTTA HARTAL.

CITY IN DARKNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Hartal in north Calcutta yesterday passed off quietly, there was no disturbance of any serious nature, although greater portion of the city was in complete darkness owing to the absence of lamplighters. A stray case of collision between police and Municipal sweepers is reported from Grey Street. A sergeant attempting to light a street lamp was stoned. The sergeant attacked a boy with stone in hand who is a municipal sweeper, the boy was injured and removed to hospital. The sergeant apprehending danger fired in the air and disappeared.

MR. SATKARIPATI ROY ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Satkaripati Roy, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday.

ARREST OF 8 PICKETS.

LEADER GETS SIX MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

A fresh batch of eight went to picket the liquor shops. They were taken to the police station.

Mr. Ahamadbhai Tamboli, the leader of the picketing movement in Poona, and two others were given maximum punishment under section 188 I. P. C., namely six months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate. Ten others were fined. The severity of the sentence on Mr. Ahamadbhai has created a sensation in the city.

MR. MAHADEO DESAI.

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, has convicted Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Editor of the Manuscript Edition of the Independent under Criminal Law Amendment Act for having published and distributed copies and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100.

The paper found another Editor and a typewritten edition was issued yesterday.

ARREST OF 62 VOLUNTEERS

ALLEGED SETTING UP OF SWARAJ KOTWALI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Sixty-two Congress Volunteers were arrested yesterday. These men had, it, is stated, declared their own "Raj" and had set up their Swaraj Kotwali (Police station) and appointed Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. Swaraj constables were posted at various street corners and they were making demonstrations in front of the City Kotwali when they were arrested.

SHOWER BATHS FOR VOLUNTEERS!

A NOVEL METHOD OF DISPERSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

An eye-witness describes novel method adopted by Lahore Police in dispersing Volunteers who come out in procession notwithstanding the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. The railway brigade is requisitioned on the spot facing the Volunteers with hose ready to pour streams of water on the Volunteers. The fun is heartily appreciated by the Volunteers though spectators are sometimes forcibly dispersed.

NO SELFISH MOTIVES.

LORD LEE'S CONTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 24.

Washington.—Lord Lee contended that as far as the submarines were concerned, the American proposals were inconsistent with the objects of the Conference, since they permitted America to construct additional 6,500 tons, Britain 9,500 and Japan 21,800, thus fostering the type of vessel which was more objectionable than the surface craft.

He declared that the methods of location, detection, and destruction of submarines had now proceeded further than the submarines themselves. He controverted the argument that submarines were a cheap form of defence, and declared that they were cheap for the aggressor and not for the victim.

He denied that Britain was inspired by selfish motives and pointed out that she had coast-lines aggregating nearly as much as those of the other Conference Powers combined.

Mr. Hughes declared that Lord Lee's opening figures were inaccurate, as America possessed 9,500 tons in submarines; thus the adoption of the proposals would involve scrapping of 5000 tons.

Messrs. Sarraut, Schanzer and Haruhara, all disagreed regarding the submarine's lack of defensive virtues, at the same time deploring the abusive use of submarines.

MR. HUGHES' NON-COMMITTAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Hughes was deeply impressed by Lord Lee's statement. He was not prepared to define the standpoint of the United States, except to express his detestation of the abuse of submarines. He pointed out that the Advisory Committee's report was in no way official but merely interpretative of the American public opinion.

Rome.—The Piave railway collision occurred through the engine of the Orient Express from Paris striking the last coach of the Triest-Venice Express diagonally when the latter was leaving the single line. The Orient passengers escaped injuries.

The revised casualties are given as two killed and thirty-five injured.

AMERICAS' CHARITY.

20 MILLION DOLLARS FOR RUSSIA FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 24.

Washington.—The Senate has agreed to the appropriation of twenty million dollars for the Russian famine relief fund. The Presidential approval of the Bill is expected before Christmas.

THE ARRESTED LEADER AND HIS WIFE.

Photo by N. V. Virkar.

MR. AND MRS. C. R. DAS.

THEFT OF GUNS FROM CHELSEA BARRACKS.

FIVE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Five out of the six men accused in connexion with theft of guns from the Chelsea barracks at the beginning of the month, have been committed for trial. One has been discharged.

BRITISH MINISTERS GOING TO FRANCE.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO OPEN ON JAN. 6.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Reuter learns that according to the present arrangements Mr. Lloyd George will leave London on Monday for South of France. Sir Robert Horne will go to Paris on Wednesday to attend the preliminary meeting of the Anglo-French financial experts. It is expected that Mr. Worthington Evans will also go to Paris next week, and thence to Cannes. The main body of the British delegation will arrive in Cannes on January fourth when it is expected that there will be preliminary conversations between the Anglo-French Premiers.

It is thought probable that the Supreme Council will open on January sixth and continue till M. Briand returns to Paris to participate in the Near East Conference of the Allied Foreign Ministers on January twelfth. The Italian Government has appointed a business committee to prepare for discussions at Cannes.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

EFFECT OF WITHOLDING CONTINENTAL & OTHER SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that there is continuation of considerable buying. Orders from the Indian bazaars for shipment this week have strengthened the market. The rise in prices has been assisted by the temporary witholding of continental and other supplies: but less energy in Indian enquiry rather than freer selling has caused easier tendency and the prices have sagged.

A correction:—In a recent issue, under the heading "Gram Sanstha" mention was made to the effect that "a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Sanstha has been given by the Prsident. The fact, is that a donation of Rs. 1,000 is promsied to be given by Mr. V. L. Bhave after a year if the Sanstha shows satisfactory progress during that period.

Professor C. H. Van Tyne of Michigan and Major the Hon'ble J. Lyttleton have arrived at Government House.

KENNYA PROBLEM

INDIANS ACCEPT REPRESENTATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 24.

Nairobi.—As a result of the advice of the Indian Government the Indians have decided to accept for the present the representation in the Legislature recently offered by the Governor, viz, four seats on the Legislative Council and one on the Executive Council.

FREEMANAGH COUNTY COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

FOR REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE BELFAST PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

As a further drastic step against the Freemanagh County Council, (who decided on December 15th not to recognise the Belfast Parliament), the Ulster Home Office has now dissolved the Council and appointed a commission.

IRISH TREATY.

CLARE FAVOURS RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 24.

The County Council of Clare, for which town Mr. De Valera sits, as one of the Dail Eireann's representatives, passed a resolution, yesterday, by seventeen votes to five, which declared that Clare strongly favoured ratification of the Treaty, and urged Mr. Valera to use his great influence to secure national unity to that end.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION SERVICE

NEW APPOINTMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

Mr. Montagu has appointed Mr. Surendranath Dhar, professor of technical chemistry, Mr. Kayaletho Chakko professor of civil engineering at the Madras College of Engineering; Mr. Arthur McLean is appointed principal of the high school at Maymyo; and Miss Alice Laurence, inspectress of the training institutions for women teachers in the United Provinces.

EUGENE DEBS PARDONED.

WITH MANY OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Dec. 25.

President Harding has pardoned the Socialist Eugene Debs.

In addition to Debs, President Harding has ordered the release of twenty-three persons convicted of military crimes, including Gustav Jacobson, who attempted to organise from Chicago a military enterprise in India during the War.

FRANCO BRITISH ENTENTE

AS COMPLETE AND CONSOLIDATED AS POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Dec. 26.

Paris.—In the Chamber M. Briand replying to a questioner emphatically said that Franco-British entente was as complete and consolidated as possible. He declared that there was no question of revising the Versailles treaty or recasting the conditions of payment of the reparations at the forthcoming conference. He said that Mr. Lloyd George never thought of impairing French interests.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS REACH ADELAIDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m. Dec. 25.

Adelaide.—The Australian cricketers have arrived from South Africa and were received with enthusiasm.

P. AND O. CONTRACT WITH FRENCH RAILWAYS

UESTION IN ITALIAN CHAMBER REGARDING BRINDISI

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Dec. 25.

Rome.—The former Under-Secretary, Sgr. Grussi, has given notice of a question regarding the rumoured renewal of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Marseilles and the French railways and concerning "the Government's action with a view to bringing back the P. and O. service to Brindisi."

AHMEDABAD ACTIVITIES.

SWADESH EXHIBITION OPENS.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN VIEW

MEETING OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(By our Special Representative).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

The Swadeshi Exhibition opened this morning. Hundreds of people from different parts of the country visited the stalls which were mostly taken up by various types of Khaddar. Stalls covered with photos of prominent Indian Nationalists, both past and present, were another special feature. One section of exhibition is devoted to charkha, handloom, and demonstration of handspinning and handweaving. There are on show types of charkha typically displaying skill and individuality of provinces. Visitors were charmed with some types for their simplicity and perfection. Among other exhibits were displays of Indian art, representing genius of farflung provinces like Mysore in the South and the Punjab in the North. Several indigenous industries such as glassware and brass utensils adorn the exhibition. But most attention has been claimed by Khaddar and Charkha exhibit, visitors evincing particular interest in different types of Khaddar. There are some fine species of Khaddar on show, and knowledge is revealed to the public that considerable fineness can be attained in handspinning and handweaving. With proper encouragement and propaganda, it would be possible to make Indians feel that pure Khaddar to suit all pockets can be had in any quantity and that purely handspun and handwoven cloth can be produced to commend itself to the most fastidiously dressed people.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

Delegates and visitors are pouring in from the mofussil and both the Congress and Muslim camps are almost filled up. Except Calcutta and Bengal all provinces have already sent a full contingent of of people, and it is expected that the Bengal contingent will arrive in good time for the Congress session. Congressnagar presents busy appearance. Thousands of spectators, drawn from outlying parts of Gujarat, have been thronging Nagar and its grounds from early dawn till late at night. Illuminations of the Congress pandal and other grounds form a great attraction to spectators, and viewed from the Sabarmati Bridge, electric lights over the pandal present to view a striking scene. The Congress-Khilafat special arrived this morning bringing in a large contingent of Hindu and Mussulman delegates. At all important stations people thronged railway platforms, and gave hearty reception to passengers. Prior to departure of the train from Bombay, the old mother of Govindji Vasanji had sent, for the use of delegates and others, travelling by the special, six or seven baskets of choicest sweets which, coming from the dear old lady, were received with gratitude by one and all. At Palghar Mr. Chhotalal Shroff, a prominent Congress worker, entertained guests on a lavish scale, his hospitality knowing no stint or reserve. At Bulsar too entertainment was not lacking, and at all principal stations *enroute* much enthusiasm was witnessed.

Among those who arrived were Messrs. Umar Sobhani, Khadilkar, Motilal Dalal, Narandas Purshottam Dr. Velkar, Chhaganlal Nanavatty, Gadru and several others.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The All-India Congress Committee met this afternoon in the Subjects Committee Pandal. Almost all members were present save those who are in jails. Their places were in many cases filled up by several provincial Congress Committees. Several ladies also were present including Sarojadevi Chaudhrani. When Mrs. Motilal Nehru and some other ladies appeared in the pandal everyone present was deeply touched, and their courage and fortitude evoked fervent praise on all hands. Owing to the President, Mr. Vijiaraghavachari, being late, Hakim Ajmalkhan was voted to the chair. Dr. Ansari the only General Secretary present at the meeting, the remaining two being in jail, presented the report of the work done during the year which is drawing to a close. After the report was adopted and other matters disposed of the Committee resolved itself into the Subjects Committee and proceeded to discuss draft resolutions.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

LIKELY TO SIT FOR A DAY ONLY.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

It is quite probable that the Congress will sit for a day only as important questions will be covered by a small number of resolutions. The Working Committee sat for six hours to-day and decided upon motions to be placed before the Subjects Committee for approval tomorrow. These, it is understood, relate mainly to volunteer organisations and further steps towards extending the scope of civil disobedience of law and consequent arrests.

RUSSIAN RELIEF.

BILL PROVIDING 12 MILLION DOLLARS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 25.

Washington.—President Harding has signed the twelve million dollars of the Russian Relief Bill.

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIA'S VIEWS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia was interviewed by a representative of the Andhra Patrika on the 20th instant at Vellore on the question of a Round Table Conference:—

Q.—Sir, you might have been aware of an attempt on the part of a section of people to bring about a Round Table Conference. What do you think of it?

A.—I think the conference would be premature now. We have just shown that we are not terror-struck by repression. We have not gone further and undertaken enough suffering to be able to command sufficiently good terms in any negotiations to be entered into now. Government has realised that we are not to be terrorised and is therefore quietly withdrawing from the position as can be seen from the policy announced in Madras, Behar, and Orissa. Seeing that the Moderates have shown a tendency to withdraw their support, Government would like to enter into negotiations at once. The Moderates and other conservative elements have not sufficient faith in our capacity for this sturggle and are therefore inclined to force premature negotiations. My own opinion is that we should win a few more battles before entering into any armistice.

Q.—Very well, Sir when do you say, it might with advantage take place?

A.—It cannot be fore the end of January. I would like it to be after Mahatmajee's Civil Disobedience in Gujerat. In any event, Lalaji, Nehru Panditji, Ali Brothers and Sjt. Das should have a voice in fixing the time when we should enter into negotiations. It is not enough if we fix up the negotiations prematurely without consulting them and then to release them to take part in the negotiations. They ought to have a voice in the fixing of time as well as in the negotiations themselves.

Q.—How would you like the constitution of the Government of the country to be?

A.—The constitution should be fixed by a committee appointed by the A. I. C. C. when we are nearing the end of the struggle. To appoint a committee now for this business would lead to barren discussion, needless splits, and diversion of attention.

Q.—Do you think our people would be able to carry on this war of Non-co-operation without their leaders?

A.—We need have no apprehensions that there will not be enough leaders on account of wholesale imprisonments. The progress is sketched. What our work is, is clear. If men are ready and willing to give their affection and impose discipline on themselves, leaders are constituted at once.

Q.—You are the General Secretary of the Congress and you have also been in close touch with Mahatmajee's movements. May I know at what decision the Ahmedabad Congress is likely to arrive?

A.—I do not know what the Congress may or may not do in this session. But I can say what I would like them to do. It should not modify any part of the programme. It should sanction further action by giving powers to committees to organise Civil Disobedience at once. If people show the same grit which they have shown within the last few weeks, we will win quickly.—"The Swarajya."

BARODA STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERNIG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish these few lines in your esteemed paper.

This is an answer to one Mr. Chandulal C. Parikh, whose letter appeared in your to-day's issue. We are sorry Mr. Parikh ought to have gathered full information about the social gathering of the Baroda College and then approached the columns of your daily. The argument, put forth by Mr. Chandulal, seems to be most foolish and meaningless. It seems that he has taken a false view of the whole situation. The gathering was never to take place on the 29th instant. It was to take place on the 23rd instant. Besides almost all the colleges are going to have their social gathering before Christmas we also learn that the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad, the very place where the Students Conference is to take place, is going to have its social gathering. We do not know then why the Baroda College alone should be blamed unnecessarily. Besides this our social gathering well come in no way whatsoever in the way of the students, who want to attend the conference. The very name social gathering speaks for its high purpose. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc., etc.

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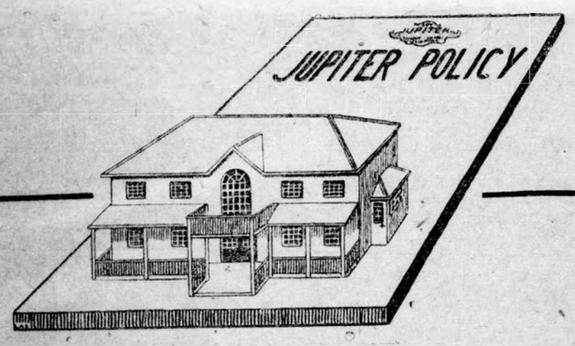

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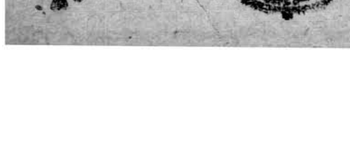

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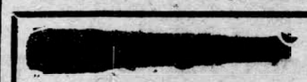

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MAHRATTA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

REVIEW OF MR. KELKAR'S ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Mahratta Literary Conference held its sitting in Baroda, during the last week, after a full rest of four years. National activities in any direction, other than political, have a very curious way of enlisting and losing sympathies. When a nation is awake it shows signs of life, in all departments of national activity—political, social, religious, industrial and educational. This is what took place, when the Indian National Congress came into existence. National awakening manifested itself a number of activities, under the guidance of the late Mr. Ranade and his associates. If we take a review of the national awakening, during the last five years only, we shall find that the principle of all-sided activity has a strange continuity about it We have specially to speak of the Mahrastra-Sahitya-Sammelan and so we shall confine our remarks to Mahrastra only. Maharastra's awakening in various channels of national activity is discermible to all, who have a will to see. About political awakening, nothing need he said, as it is patent to everyone. In the line of education, we can boast of a good many societies newly started, most of which depend upon public suport, the most notable among these, is Prof. Karve's Women's University, the Tilak Maharastra-Vidyapitha and several orphanage schools, on the model of Chinchwad and Ahmadnagore. In industry, we may note the Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., and the Ogale Works Ltd., the Commercial Meusieum, and others. The advent of the Hindu-Missionary Society, the Hindu-Dharma-Parishad, the non-Brahmin movement are a proof of the religio-social awakening. The sitting of the Maharastra-Sahitya Sammelan, the institution of several literary societies, compilation of the Marathi Encyclopedea, the Free libraries—Conference, the progress of the Bharata-Itihasa-Samschodhaka-Mandal are again a testimony to the literary revival.

As for the conference, it may be said that it was a complete success. That Baroda should invite the conference for the second time is an eloquent testimony to the literary taste of the Prince and people of Baroda. Mr. Sampat Rao's speech was a fine preliminary to that of Mr. Kelkar. The Maharaja's speech was characterised by an admirable tone of princely patronage and an anxious desire to see the status of Marathi raised—this is only one phase of His Highness's intense patriotism. His Highness spoke in brief, of his efforts in the direction of promotion and developement of Marathi literature and made a few practical hints. Then came Mr. Kelkar's speech, full of literary grace and humour. This address of his is one of the best of his literary productions. But, before taking a review of Mr. Kelkar's address, we shall refer to two or three important resolutions of the conference. The most important resolution was about the establishment of an independent Marathi University. The other was about the starting of a co-operative association of printers, publishers, authors and all connected with the Press. A third was a demand for the restoration of all prescribed literature.

MR. KELKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kelkar's address constitutes a veritable literary feast for all, who have heard or read it. It takes a brief survey of the important recent publications in Marathi. The address begins with a legitimate tribute to His Highness, for the high taste for learning and knowledge and an advent desire to bring it within the reach of His Highness's co-lignists. Then cames the very pregnant suggestion to the Mahratta Princes, to take up at least the uncontroversial topic of the promotion and furtherence of the mother-tongue. In passing he pays a glowing tribute to the self-sacrifice of the Parsees, for the preservation and perpetuation of their Holy Fire and exhorts all emigrants to Greater Maharastra, to embibe their spirit of respect in regard their ancenstal tongue. Then follows a glowing testimony to the departed literary stars that illumined the firmament of Mahratta literature. Amongst, these are included, Lt.-Col. Kirtikar, H. N. Apte, Prof. Patwardhan, Prof. Limaye, P. N. Patwardhan and others. He mentions the late Mr. Tilak as the most dominating of all these personalities. He is the only man, that even after his demise, is exercising the most subtle influence over the destinies of the land of his birth. His great philosophical work, the Geeta-Rahasya is certainly one of the greatest assets of Mahrastra. But, with all that, we cannot but lay down, in justice, that it is questionable, whether the remarkably literary and philosophical work will be spoken of as having inaugurated an era in itself. It may justly conceded to the work, that it created a commotion in the Vedantic world and exercised an influence in cultivating a spirit of self-sacrifice, resistance, working without the desire of emolument. Disinterested action is the burden of the commentary. The grateful memory of Apte and Gadkari rightly represent the feelings of all Mahratta people. The advance of Marathi, by reason of its incorporation in the University curricula and the recognition by the Congress of the principle of the constitution of provinces on a linguistic basis, is bound to come. Mr. Kelkar will prove to be a prophet here. The good works that have fallen a victim to the Press Act are now only to be remembered After this comes a review of important prose writings. We are afraid, that in spite of the mention of a number of books, there are many that have escaped Mr. Kelkar's attention and that were worthy of notice. The list, in no way pretends to be exhaustive and Mr. Kelkar seems to be conscious of this defect. For, he has assumed a distinct apologetic tone, to make amends for the undeserved inattention. The list, moreover, has not touched on all branches of literature. This strikes one, in a remarkable contrast, because he has taken almost an exhaustive survey of all poetical creations, even to the minutest detail. Most remarkable of the prose writers are Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Sirdesai, Mr. Rajwade, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Apte and others the portion that refers to pects and poetry has become over-proportionate.

The crowning part of the address is the attempt of Mr. Kelkar at an exposition of what literature means. He tried his hand at a definition also. He defines that as literature which takes us in a trance, with conscious enjoyment of pleasures. All that has power to pin you down to a sentiment and exercises both a didactic and delightful influence is literature. Such a store of continuous writing is literature. It would be quite well to translate what Mr. Kelkar has said in this part of his address and subject it to a fair commentary.

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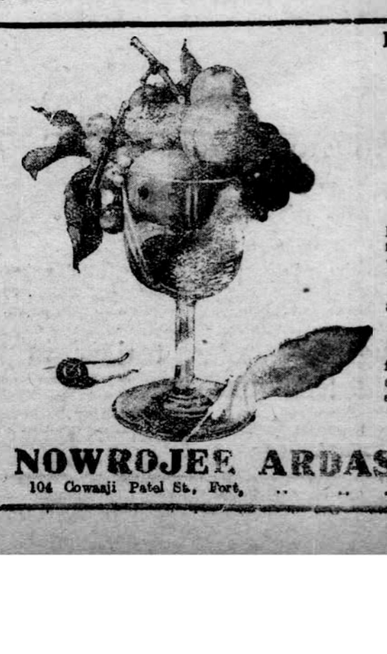

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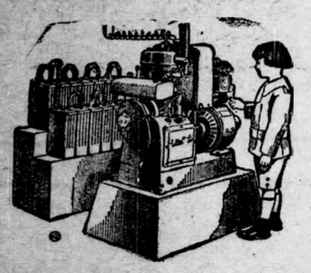

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Literature and Art.

THE LOKMANYA.

LOKAMANYA TILAK. BY D. V. ATHALE.

It was really high time that an authoritative biography of the leading Indian politician of the century was written, so as to give us an accurate perspective the life work of a man who, during his vigorous career as politician, scholar and nation-builder, created a host of friends and excited the deepest forces of enmity and political hatred. "Bal Gangadhar Tilak" said the "Morning Leader" of London in 1908," is a Maratha Brahmin, thinker and orgnter in one. He is the brain that conceived, his is the pen that expressed, his is the force that has directed the extra-ordinary movement against which the bureaucracy is now calling up all its resources." These remarks were made at a time in Mr. Tilak's career when the Indian bureaucracy, almost in a state of panic was trying its best to put a stop to his activities and nearly succeeded in achieving its purpose. But the man was equal to the task, he rose superior to the danger and over-rode the storm. Six years of compulsory political inactivity only produced masterly activity in the sphere of Indian philosophy and the *Gita Rahasya*, its product, accentuated further his political doctrine and brought him back from Mandalay, physically impaired, but in full possession of his wonderful mental powers which he devoted to the service of his country upto his last breath.

In this most fascinating volume, so full of interesting anecdotes and glimpses of political life behind the scenes in the early years of the Congress, the author takes us through the early activities of Mr. Tilak's life as a student and as a rising politician. One of the first impressions recorded by his student contemporaries about the young Tilak was his bluntness of speech, coupled with his avidity for acquiring knowledge. While the singular purity of his mind made a lasting impression upon his College friends. "I shared Mr. Tilak's room while both of us were students of law at Bombay" says Mr. Upasani his life-long friend "and I don't remember a single occasion when he gave expression to any unworthy thought." The author takes us through the early years of Mr. Tilak's career as an educationist and a journalist, he describes to us how three events each most distressing in its own manner produced an indelible impression upon Mr. Tilak's sensitive spirit. The first was the deposition of the late H. H. Malharrao Gaekwar his trial on a charge of having attempted to poison his Resident Col. Phayre. "The fate of a hapless Indian prince who ought to have got at least the benefit of doubt created a deep wound in Mr. Tilak's mind." The second event was an abortive attempt in 1876, the year of his graduation, to overturn the British Government by resorting to physical force, on the part of a few fanatics led by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke. The third event was the terrible famine of 1877 with its toll of 50 lakhs of lives. It was about this time that Mr. Tilak decided to devote his life to raise the political status of his country. A band of selfless Maratha workers gathered round him and although some of them soon differed from his opinions and methods their respect for him never waned. One such subject was social reform. The author has tried very cleverly to give us Mr. Tilak's ideas on this subject in as succinct a manner as possible, but at this distance of time we can only *imagine* the amount of rancourous feeling the controversies about the Age of Consent Bill and Widow Re-marriage created. Mr. Tilak held that reform must grow from within. It must not be an apish imitation of Western life and manners. He seems to have agreed with Swami Bivekanda when the latter once remarked "I have yet to see a nation, whose faith is determined by the number of husbands its widows gets."

What will attract the average reader, however is the remarkably lucid account the author gives of Mr. Tilak's connection with the Congress. About the storms in the tea cups which once raised so furiously, as to whether the Social Reform Conference ought to be held in the Congress Pandal, or whether a certain item should be verbally altered or deleted from the Congress list of resolutions which made up the yearly petition to Government, it would be most inappropriate to speak here. Mr. Tilak came out of it all with his reputation for political shrewdness and insight considerably enhanced. When he entered the Congress, "the qualities that were considered to belong to a Congress statesman were eloquence of speech, suppleness of conduct, European habits, and association (misnamed influence) with the bureaucracy." Mr. Tilak, says the author, had none of these 'rare' gifts, but he had fixity of purpose, inflexibility of will, boundless courage and enthusiasm, lofty idealism and tremendous earnestness. The Elder Statesmen of the Congress could only with difficulty tolerate this irrepressible, blunt but decidedly clever young man.

The young man went his own way and through his newspapers began to preach a doctrine which although it delighted the young Nationalists of Bengal, caused considerable flutter in the then accepted homes of Indian political thought and compelled the Bureaucracy to decree that disaffection towards British rule was equal to want of affection. Mr. Tilak was prosecuted for sedition. There were organs of public opinion in England who even so early as 1897 saw clearly where the Indian bureaucracy was going. The "Daily Chronicle" of London remarked regarding Mr. Tilak's case, "Wildness, discontent, mischievous rubbish there may be in plenty. Prove real sedition, above all conclusively connected with crime, and we should all favour sharp, stern punishment. But when it comes to overhauling poems and constructing elaborated innuendoes from eulogies of picturesque and popular bandits, one feels that the Government are on a perilous path."

The latter part of Mr. Athalaye's volume is chiefly concerned with describing the progress of the Indian bureaucracy on this perilous path, because the latter part of Mr. Tilak's life was nothing but a series of sharp conflicts with the bureaucracy, which tried its best to shackle and muzzle those forces which he created and directed. He was never tired of convincing his countrymen that they were to be the only architects of their own future. Of the lethargy of those who differed from him in political method the book gives conclusive evidence. Mr. Hume, the father of the Congress, had warned its early pioneers against such lethargy. "It is by consistent and persistent importunity both in India and England that sooner or later, wearied out by your incessant appeals, the Government will be driven to concede what are clearly your rights. . . . You meet in Congress; you glow with a momentary enthusiasm; you speak much and eloquently. But the Congress closes and every man of you goes off straight way on his private business. You have clamoured for the *crown*, but how many of you will touch the *cross* even with your finger tips?"

Mr. Tilak's whole political career shows that he was ever ready to touch the cross with his finger tips.

NON-COOPERATION.

Prof. Vaswani's books are always inspiring even if a captious critic is allowed to describe them as wanting somewhat in originality. This the latest volume—"India in Chains." is no exception. He postulates in the foreword the impossibility of expecting any one country to make any other country free. Lord Reading had made high-sounding promises of making his regime synchronous with justice. And yet barely eight months after he assumed office he has embarked on a campaign of hasty arrests and mock trials of political opponents on a scale and with a fury all unknown in the past. If this is what, according to the Duke of Connaught's promise, England's "best" for Indian needs, no one would find any difficulty in agreeing with Prof. Vaswani's creed:—"If India wants Swaraj, she must achieve it herself. Justice we know is traditionally blind, but even the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England must see that his policy of wanton offence to the nation's self-respect can only end in alienating even those Indians who still believe in what Vaswani calls the "Sircar ghost." The learned Professor has truly said, in the chapter on "In Search of Herself," that India's answer to this feverish excitement to stampede an entire nation into submission must be "the Will-to-Freedom and the Will-to-Suffer." He cannot but find delight—like the arch apostle of the noble creed himself—in the unceasing stream of young and old, men and women, Hindu and Muslim, that are day after day gladly offering themselves to fill the prisons that Lord Reading can lay out for them. Ay. "We must meet it all with the Will-to-Suffer, Harm no one and accept man fully all sufferings for your faith in freedom. These two—Ahimsa and Tapasya—are, to my mind, the virtues we need to achieve our salvation." For, says the author elsewhere in the same book "non-co-operation as I have often urged is India's effort to return to Herself. The *name* is negative but the *motive* and *method* are profoundly positive. The message of non-co-operation is self-reliance, self-purification, self-discipline and self-realisation." While in a way a protest against modern civilisation, chiefly in its aspects of racial arrogance and imperialistic exploitation, the new movement is yet the best method of political warfare, which if only it is properly given an adequate trial, will not leave the result in doubt for a single day. Swaraj is ours if we are only true to ourselves.

THE CONGRESS.

The Resurrection of the Congress—By D. N. Bannerjee. Published by Tagore and Co., Madras.

This is an eagle-eyed survey of the birth, adolescence, youth and crucifixion and the final resurrection of the Indian National Congress. In a somewhat too rapid review of barely 25 pages Mr. Banerjee dwells with delicate touches on the early process of ushering into the world of this political body under the sponsorship of Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials who in those far-off days earned renown for their liberalism by allowing the Indians to play with "politics,"—though it was then politics with a very small "p." With almost cynical derision the author then describes the pre-curzonian Congresswallas who took or were foolish enough to take the Englishman's professions of Liberalism at their face value, until the Curzonian interrpetation of the Queen's Proclamation opened the eyes of some of them and divided them into two opposing Camps—the Moderates and the Nationalists. In the efforts of each of these parties to capture the Congress, the historic session of 1907 seemed almost to destroy its very foundations. If as some say the Surat split was suicide and the subsequent ten years of milk and water sessions but the prolonged death agony of an emasculated Congress, the capture of the Congress by the Nationalists in 1917 and their hold on the nation ever since cannot but be described as the resurrection of this great national body. Like Phoenix arising out of the ashes of the past, the present Congress body has come back with multiple strength and has now acquired a power over the Indian masses and classes which challenges a mighty Government.

The author's masterly but too brief survey undoubtedly discloses his correct political insight. We wish, however, his treatise had been a little larger and that his successful handling of the past history of the Congress had led him as boldly to forecast its as well as the nation's future. But then, the present day political horizon is evidently too overcast even for his eagle vision. And no wonder he lays down his pen without daring to assume the role of the prophet!

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Report of the First Session of the All-India College Students' Conference held at Nagpur in December 1920 has reached us. It contains a fine portrait of Lala Lajpat Rai, the President of the Conference and also his presidential address. As a unique venture conducted by students solely, the movement deserves every encouragement from the public. We are asked to state that copies of the report are sent gratis to members of the Students' Conference and to others. The price is annas 8 per copy. Copies can be had on application to Mr. M. G. Datar, Walker Road, Nagpur City.

ADVANCE, INDIA!

Advance, India!—By Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., (Retired)—Printed at the Huxley Press and published by Tagore and Co., Madras. Price As. 8

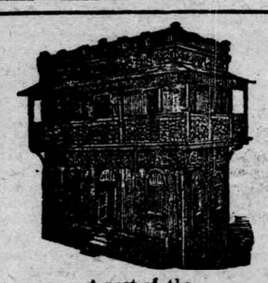
A little book with a thrilling message to the Indian nation to advance on the lines chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. The candid advice to the people to disabuse their minds of all cant and all catch phrases, to probe the nation's real needs, to seek for real power for themselves and not rest satisfied with mere administrative facilities or lucrative posts and, above all, to sink all private differences of individual opinions and obey the orders of the various chosen chiefs at this supreme hour of trial, ought to evoke a hearty response from every patriotic soul. The author shows by his unmistakable sympathy with Indian aspirations and above all, by his supreme confidence in the nation's chosen leader that India, the hitherto forsaken India, has friends and well wishers in all ranks, now that she has chosen the righteous and just path to obtain redress of her wrongs. The vision the author holds before a noble India sanctified and purified by her sorrows and sacrifices is truly worth any struggle in its achievement.

The book will serve as an excellent tonic to dispel political lassitude and restore national self-confidence in the present struggle and we strongly recommend it to our readers.

UPAMITI BHAV PRAPANCHA KATHA.

Parts, 1, 2, 3, by Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. Price Rs. 3-0-0.

Originally written in Sanskrit by a Jain Acharya, Shri Siddharshi Gani by name, it is presented to the Gujarati reader for the first time in the shape of a translation. The author of the original has cast it in the form of a *Katha* or story, though really it is more a collection of stories and sub-stories, loosely connected with the main subject, than an entire story centering round one individual or a single topic. As its name implies, it is an allegory on the temptations of the world. The different temptations, or rather those representing them, are made to run their evil course as in actual reality in the world, and interspersed with the narrative of the pitfalls in the life of their victims are the endeavours of those who act as their saviours, friends and guides. In short the book represents a miniature battle between virtue and vice. It is divided into eight sections, and the present volume, substantial as it is, comprises but only three out of them. To set out the whole in Gujerati is indeed a formidable task, at which any one, unless endowed with unfailing perseverance, would quail. It has taken Mr. Kapadia six years to accomplish but one third of the task. Though both of them,—the Ganiji and his translator—have tried their utmost to render the subject as popular as possible, by giving it the form of stories,—and short stories at that,—we are afraid it must remain a sealed book to many, as it is bristling with technicalities. Only those who have a taste for philosophical subjects—as Mr. Kapadia undoubtedly has—can appreciate the importance of the task and its difficulties, as the book is more or less, nothing else than a philosophical disquisition on a topic dear to the heart of many Indians. Mr. Kapadia's work has other merits, besides the one already referred to, viz., his efforts to make it as easy to understand as possible for those who are not cast in the mould of philosophy-students. The foot notes given by him betray intimate acquaintance with technical terms, and the translation could not have been made so well unless one was a very close student of this branch of Sanskrit literature. On the whole, the book is a very welcome addition to the religious Jains literature of Gujarat, and we look forward to its next part with some eagerness.



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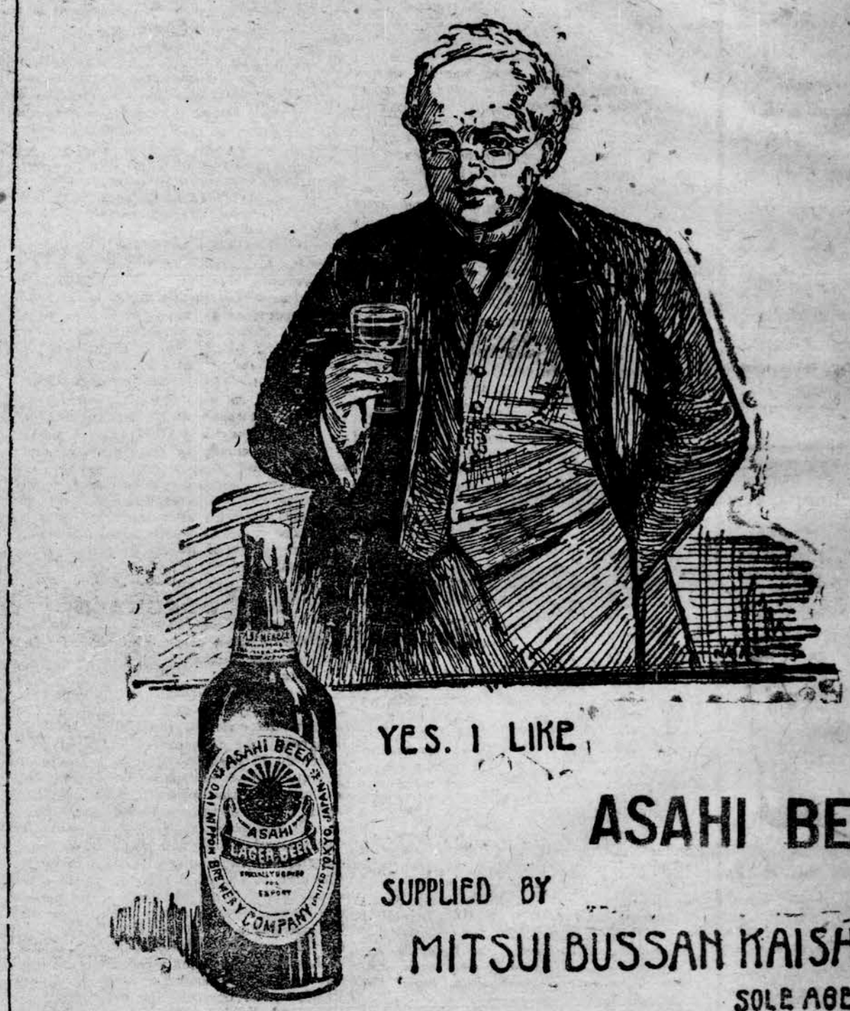

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